TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

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NINETY-FIRST YEAR. SEMI-WEEKLY POST, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1895. $1.00 PER YEAR.

A BATTLE ON THE STREETS.

TURK AND ARMENIANS SLAUGHTER EACH OTHER IN GREAT NUMBERS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

HUNDREDS ALREADY KILLED.

FIVE HUNDRED PRISONERS CARTED OFF TO JAIL BY TURKISH POLICEMEN.

STUDENTS IN THE FIGHT.

The Sultan, Greatly Alarmed, Ordered All Troops Under Arms and Confined to Barracks.

CONSTERNATION AT THE PALACE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Secretary Olney to-day received the following cablegram from United States Minister Terrell at Constantinople:

"Monday several hundred Armenians marched on the Porte professedly to ask redress of grievances. The patriarch tried to prevent it. A conflict occurred between Armenians and police. Probably about 60 Turks and Armenians were killed. Among others were a Turkish major and many wounded. The Armenians carried pistols.

"Yesterday several more were killed, and last night 80 were killed and several hundred imprisoned. The Porte had notice of the demonstration, which the Turkish government says was organized by leaders of Hunchagist revolutionists, whom they have captured. Much terror exists. I think the Porte will be able to resist fanaticism."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—Five hundred arrests have been made in connection with the recent rioting of Armenians here. The garrison is kept under arms.

Trouble of Long Standing.

The trouble among the Armenians of this city has been brewing for a long time, the bitter feeling against the authorities growing stronger as week after week passed without the adoption by the Turkish government of the schemes for reform in Armenia proposed by the representatives of the powers. The long-smoldering flames of discontent, carefully fanned by the Armenian agitators, have at last broken out. Finally the Armenians determined, at all hazards, to make an attempt to present a petition to the sultan through the grand vizier, and a large body of Armenians on Monday marched with this intention toward the palace of the Porte.

The authorities, in anticipation of trouble, had stationed a strong force of police about the palace and the other public buildings were also guarded. The arrival of the Armenians at the palace was the signal for several desperate encounters between them and the police, during which several hundred Armenians were killed and wounded.

A conservative estimate of the affair places the killed at 10, with 40 persons severely wounded. In addition, as already cabled, about 500 arrests were made. Many Armenians, during the affrays, were thrown to the ground and severely beaten by the Turkish policemen, after which they were securely bound and carted away to prison. One Armenian, after having been terribly beaten with a bludgeon, was shot and killed by a policeman.

The rioting was continued almost throughout the remainder of the day and so alarmed the government that the garrison was hastily ordered under arms and has been so ever since, night and day, the troops being rigorously confined to their barracks.

The students took an active part in the rioting. A crowd of these young men, during a fight with a squad of police, killed two of the Turkish officers and wounded a number of others.

The arresting of Armenians went on all day Monday and yesterday, and was accompanied by more bloodshed, several Armenians who resisted attempts made to take them into custody being killed while fighting the police. In addition, eight Armenians were killed within the precincts of the ministry of police, where, besides, many persons were wounded.

Turks Threaten Vengeance.

The Turks were greatly enraged at the outbreak and threatened vengeance upon the Armenians. As a result, during the evening of Monday a body of softas (Mohammedan students of theology), armed with ugly looking sticks, assembled in a public square, threatening to start out and massacre the Armenians, but the authorities hurried several detachments of police to the spot and the Mohammedan students were eventually dispersed.

The authorities are doing everything possible to allay the excitement, but they do not deny that it was a most serious disturbance and that more trouble is anticipated.

The Turkish government, in its efforts to calm the apprehension experienced on all sides, has sent a quieting circular to the envoys of the different foreign countries here.

At the palace the utmost consternation is said to prevail and every precaution has been taken to suppress further outbreaks upon the part of the dissatisfied Armenians.

Owing to the serious condition of affairs a dinner, which was to have been given to-night at the palace in honor of Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, has been countermanded, and the French warship Petrel has postponed her departure.

The serious apprehensions felt by the Turkish authorities, and the precautions taken by them to keep the military force in the garrison constantly under arms on account of the fear aroused by the not precipitate outbreak of many of the Armenians of the city, are shown to be amply justified by further outbreaks, which occurred yesterday.

Resisted and Were Killed.

Two Armenian porters were among those subjected to the wholesale arrest of Armenian subjects of the sultan by Turkish officials, and they showed resistance to the police, and were accordingly killed. It is only by personal investigation that those seeking news of the disturbance can secure any details, and the lips of all police and government officials are closed, and no reliable information from official sources regarding the riot can be had.

The Armenian quarter of the city is today desertedandas quiet as the grave. This is the quarter which usually presents such a scene of animation and busy life, the shops and great bazaars attracting throngs of chattering traders. The authorities have closed the shops, and peremptorily forbade the gathering of groups in the streets of that quarter, and to insure the observance of this order the streets are constantly patrolled by soldiers.

The guards, who are stationed at the Bab-i-Humayun, the high steps of the sublime porte, and at the seraglio, or sultan's palace, were also strongly reinforced yesterday, in apprehension of an attempted attack upon the person of the sovereign. Yesterday the carriages which usually bring the ministers of the interior, of foreign affairs, and of the police to the council, which was convened to consider measures for suppressing the disturbance, were pierced with bullet holes as they passed through the streets, fired from arms in the hands of the insurgent citizens. The public officials in the carriages escaped injury from the flying bullets, for as has been learned. Many passers-by in the streets were not so fortunate, and the latest accounts of the number killed and wounded place it at 80.

The great Church of the Patriarchate, situated in the Greek quarter, which was the scene of the first outbreak on Monday, is now surrounded by troops. The Korumkapou quarter is also in a state of siege.

With regard to the death of Serivet Bey, one of the officers who was killed in Monday's riot at the Patriarchate, the following details are learned: It is alleged that he called the Armenian bearer of the petition, which it was sought to present to the grand vizier, "infidel dog," this is equivalent to saying "Infidel dog," and is the term of opprobrium used by the Turks toward those who do not follow the Prophet Mahomet. The Armenian retorted to this, and the quarrel increased in heat until the shooting began.

The customs office in this city has been closed during the riots. It is reported that a number of Armenians broke into the law courts of the city during the disorder and killed two judges. The murderers were recognized, and were subsequently arrested.

An Armenian cashier, employed in the department of customs of this city, has been assassinated, and his crime, it is believed, was actuated by motives of political revenge.

There is no doubt that the Armenian demonstration which precipitated the disorders has been for a long time in the course of arrangement. The police had ample warning of the intended action of the Armenians, and had made preparations to prevent it. So far as can be learned up to the present time the following is a detailed and connected account of the events:

On Monday there was an assemblage of 3,000 Armenians at the Korumkapou cathedral, which had gathered there to attend the religious fete of the cross. At the conclusion of the religious service, which was conducted by the patriarch himself, 20 Armenian ladies from the cities of Van, Batlis and Erzerourn, in Armenia, presented to the patriarch a petition which recounted the circumstances of the intolerable position of the Armenians under the present Turkish rule, and declared that this condition could no longer be borne. The petition concluded by begging the patriarch to summon his faithful people forthwith to go en masse to the sublime porte of the palace, and there to submit a petition to the grand vizier for a prompt enforcement of the promised reforms in Armenia.

The Patriarch's Reply.

The patriarch in reply to this petition asked his hearers not to prompt such a demonstration, but rather to trust to his power to obtain relief for them. The impatient audience, however, refused to be pacified, and with excited gestures shouted: "Enough; we have decided. We will have liberty or death."

The patriarch was pacifiice, and then attempted to form themselves into a band outside, intending to march to the palace. The Turkish police were on hand to prevent this, and they obstructed the efforts of the patriarch. This frustrated the crowd of Armenians thereupon proceeded by mutual agreement, but in detached groups or singly, and by many different routes, to another spot. Here it was, after forming themselves into marching order, that Serviet Bey, at the head of a body of gendarmes, called upon them to disperse, and to hand him the petition which they desired to present to the grand vizier. The crowd became incensed at this. Following upon this the first shots were fired, and Serviet Bey was killed and several gendarmes were wounded.

Immediately there was a great tumult and a wild scene of disorder, the gendarmes charging the crowd at random, and the struggling mob fighting savagely with their hands. Finally the rioters were finally repulsed, and reinforcements of gendarmes arrived, after which the crowd dispersed.

Prisoners Killed After Arrest.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The "Times" this morning, commenting upon the Armenian riots at Constantinople, says:

"The situation is apparently grave, despite the explanations given. The sultan must recognize that it is only by complying with the advice of the powers that he can hope to avoid a repetition of this serious, perilous alike to himself and the empire."

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" says: "After the fighting on Monday a man who was present at the police post in the Stamboul saw four bodies brought in, and eight prisoners, who, as soon as they got inside, were bayoneted. The number of slain is variously estimated at from 30 to 50. As soon as the news reached Stamboul commenced arrests began to be made, and before nightfall many hundreds were imprisoned. The whole ministry of justice was converted into a jail, and was soon filled. Those who had taken no part made no attempt to assist them, five of the fishermen were drowned.

The coasting steamer Bulldog was driven ashore on the Barrow flats, where the crew was rescued.

Dispatches received here from Liverpool say that the gale there was accompanied by a blinding rain, and that a number of ships in the River Mersey displayed signals of distress. The most acute state of affairs is reported from other parts of the country, and all along the coasts the lifeboatmen were kept busy throughout the night, succeeding in saving many lives.

Dispatches from various points show that many ships in distress were deserted by their crews. The full extent of the ravages of the gale will, naturally, not be known for some days to come, but there is no doubt that the shipping interests have suffered considerably.

No damage to American shipping has been reported.

Off Southport the bark Latonia, bound for Preston from Florida, with a cargo of timber, went ashore. The crew were taken off in life boats. Numerous other wrecks are reported from the Bristol channel and other points along the west coast of England. Altogether 19 steamships and large sailing vessels and 27 smaller craft are reported to have been lost. Although only 15 lives are known to have been lost, it is feared that many more sailors and fishermen have been drowned, as the coasts of Devonshire and Somersetshire are strewn with wreckage.

Further reports of the damage by the great gale add six to the number of the persons known to have been drowned, and three to the number of wrecks that have occurred, making the total lives thus far reported lost 24, and the total number of vessels known to have been wrecked 49.

A ROYAL FAMILY QUARREL.

Kaiser William and His Brother Henry on Bad Terms.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—According to a general understanding in court circles here, Emperor William, of Germany, and his brother, Prince Henry, of Prussia, are on very bad terms, and Queen Victoria and ex-Empress Frederick have been doing their utmost to bring about a reconciliation. The emperor and Prince Henry, it appears, recently had a warm discussion on naval affairs in general, and upon the management of the Baltic and North sea canal in particular. The prince, it is added, differed in opinion with the emperor, and intimated that the recent mishaps in the canal were due to his majesty's injudicious orders. This is said to have caused quite an exciting exchange of remarks. The matter has now crept into the newspapers, and "Truth" to-day, alluding to it, says:

"It turns out that there has been a difference of opinion between Prince William and Prince Henry, of Prussia, which has assumed large proportions, and the effort of the Empress Frederick to arrange matters has been fruitless. Prince Henry has been practically banished on account of the quarrel, which arose in question with the Baltic canal, and he has been given a year's leave of absence. Prince Henry and his wife are now at Balmoral, and will probably remain there a month. They were going to Copenhagen in order to attend the royal wedding; but, it is now probable that the emperor will send someone else. Prince and Princess Charles Mearry, of Prussia, are to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales next month, and will remain in England until the end of November. They will then go to Italy and Greece."

A dispatch from "Truth's" News" from Rome, published to-day, confirms the report that a serious disagreement exists between Emperor William and Prince Henry, and adds:

"Not only the Germans, but the foreign diplomats, complain that the emperor is surrounded by courtiers, led by Count Philip von Eulenberg and his four brothers, who flatter him into thinking himself omnipotent. The people distrust him less daily, fearing that in case of war he intends to follow his own designs, regardless of advice."

The royal wedding, to which "Truth" refers, is that of Princess Louise, of Denmark, eldest daughter of the crown prince, to Prince Frederick of Schaumburg-Lippe. Prince Frederick, who was born in 1868, is the eldest son of Prince William of Schaumburg-Lippe, an important Bohemian landowner. His wife is a niece of the Queen of Denmark, and one of Prince Frederick's sisters is the queen dowager of Wurtemburg. The royal party, which is expected to be present at Bernstorff castle for the wedding, is to include the King and Queen of Greece, the dowager Empress of Russia, Prince and Princess Waldemar of Denmark, the Princess of Wales and her daughter, the czarowitz, if his health permits, the Grand Duchess Olga, the Grand Duchess Xenia, the Duchess of Cumberland, Prince George of Greece, Prince Andreas of Greece, Prince Hans of Glucksburg and other important personages.

A CHINESE TRICK.

Degradation of Viceroy Liu—A Device to Deceive England.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Prof. R. E. K. Douglass has written a letter to the "Times" in which he says that Viceroy Liu Ping Chang was degraded last November, and it is now thought that the recent action of the Chinese government is nothing more than a trick to deceive Great Britain.

Sir Thomas Wade, late ambassador of the Chinese legation here, referring to the acceptance by China of the ultimatum of Great Britain, has made a statement to the effect that the punishment of the Viceroy of Chung King, for failing to protect the missionaries in his district, was decided upon before the ultimatum was presented and that the Chinese minister in London received notice of the issuing of the decree from Sir Thomas Wade.

It is understood in official circles here that the degradation of the Viceroy of Sze Chuen by no means settles the matters in dispute between Great Britain and China, and that the action of China does not affect the possible claims for indemnities and the demands for reforms made by Great Britain.

At St. Brides church, Fleet street, in this city, today, there was a farewell service held prior to the departure of 100 missionaries for various foreign stations. Of this number 24, including 15 women, go to China.

CHINESE CANNIBALS.

Seven Men Killed an Eaten by Two Warring Factions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—Two large villages, Pien Cheng and Lang Cheng, distant seven miles from Ty Sami, in the Canton province, China, were recently the scenes of shocking deeds in cannibalism and wanton destruction of private property. The two villages had quarreled over water-rights. By a night attack the people of Lang Cheng cut the sea embankment and let in the water so as to destroy a large part of their enemies' crops, then almost ready for cutting. Reprisals followed, and though the villages are distant only 50 miles from two district cities, Hai Hong and Lok Hong, the fighting continued for over a month, involving many villages, and causing a large number of deaths. By one side three and on the other four prisoners were taken alive in open battle, killed, cooked and eaten, seven in all. It was not in this case, as in some others, an eating of the heart only. Every eatable portion was consumed, most of it being given to the children of the hostile village, so as to finish not unprecedented in that district, such an act of cannibalism is unusual, and led to the appointment of a special deputy to inquire into the case.

More French Spies Arrested.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Acting upon information received, the authorities of Cologne have taken into custody several additional persons, who are charged with being connected with what seems to be a thoroughly organized attempt to spy upon different fortified positions in Germany. No details of the arrests have been furnished up to the present, but the affair is being thoroughly investigated by the military authorities here and elsewhere. It is said, however, that the parties arrested at Cologne are either French officers or men in the employ of the French government.

Mrs. Langtry Demands $200,000.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Mrs. Langtry has made a formal demand upon the Union bank for $200,000, the value of the jewels she deposited there which were surrendered by the bank to a stranger upon his presentation of a forged order.

Missionary Tragedies in Africa.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 2.—The companion of Bishop Mapes, who was drowned in Lake Nyassa, September 12, was killed, Joseph Williams, a missionary. Rev. Mr. Atlley was murdered by natives on the Portuguese frontier of Nyassaland. He was a son of late Rt. Rev. James Attley, D. D., bishop of Hereford.

West Virginia Postmasters.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The following postmasters, fourth-class, were appointed to-day in West Virginia: A. P. Light, at Carrollton, Barbour county; A. A. Wilson, at Frenchton, Upshur county; Hannah Richmond, at Lynneamp, Marshall county, and A. W. Childress, at Riverview, Fayette county.

General Mahone Still Alive.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—At midnight there had been no material change in Gen. Mahone's condition. The greater part of the time he sleeps, and is conscious only at intervals. No hope is held out by his physician, who, however, says the general may remain in his present state for a day or more.

Moraes May Resign.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 2.—The chamber of deputies has again rejected the bill for amnesty to the rebels in the department of Rio Grande do Sul. It is believed that the chamber will not accept any such bill, and it is thought this will cause the resignation of Dr. Prudente de Moraes as president of the republic.

PRIZE FIGHTS NOT ALLOWED.

THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE PASSES A BILL AGAINST THEM BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

THE EMERGENCY CLAUSE IN IT.

Will Be Signed To-Day and Take Effect at Once.

IMPRISONMENT IS THE PENALTY.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 2.—There will be no prize fight in Dallas October 31 between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. This fact was settled this afternoon by the Texas legislature in exactly three hours by the watch. The two committees, one in the senate and the other in the house, gave an audience to the Dallas attorneys all the morning to ascertain their objections and protests to the passage of the law. After hearing the gentlemen until noon, the two committees adjourned.

This afternoon when the committees met at 3 o'clock, both committees were ready to report, and the senate bill was promptly considered. From the time the bill was placed before the senate until it finally passed was exactly 55 minutes. During this time Senator Dean opposed the bill, and Senator Lasker spoke in its favor. These were the only two gentlemen who spoke on the bill, the rest satisfying themselves by voting.

The vote on the final passage of the bill was 27 ayes and 1 no, Dean being the negative voter. The bill was immediately sent over to the house, and at 4 o'clock that body began discussing it, substituting the senate bill for the house bill. After several gentlemen had spoken on the bill and the emergency feature, pro and con, a final vote was reached at 6 o'clock precisely, and the bill passed the house by a vote of 101 to 5. Thus within three hours did the Texas legislature forever put an end to prize-fighting in Texas.

This time yesterday it would have been impossible to have passed a bill with an emergency clause. There were only 92 members present yesterday, and of that number 15 were opposed to the emergency clause. It was necessary to have 86 votes to carry the emergency clause. The administration forces readily saw that the minority would defeat them if the matter came to a vote, so they immediately wired to their friends to come here at once, and then set to work killing time until their forces could arrive. They had 82 only last night, but the absentees came flocking in on to-day's trains. Each additional arrival added new life to the administration forces, and when everything was arranged, the rush for the vote was made.

The fight management were confused after the way the Solomons swarmed in this morning, and accordingly gave up the fight by 3 o'clock this afternoon. It was a most a certainty this morning that the Populists would be called over to the Dallas side of the question, but a cog was slipped in the wheel last evening, and they voted with the administration forces which clinched the matter.

Governor Culberson's friends consider it a great victory for him and lost no opportunity to highly congratulate him upon his excellency on the outcome of one of the hottest and, it might be safely termed, one of the bitterest as well as shortest political fights ever brought up in the Lone Star state for many years.

The bill that will prohibit prize-fighting in Texas in the future, as passed to-day, reads as follows:

"Section 1—Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas that any person who shall voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter with another person, or a fight between a man or a bull, or any other animal, for the purpose of betting or stake, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two or more than five years.

"Section 2—By the term 'pugilistic encounter,' as used in this act, is meant any voluntary fight or personal encounter with blows, by means of the fists or otherwise, whether with or without gloves, between two men for money or for a prize of any kind, or for a championship, or for any other thing of value, or for the purpose of any money or anything of value being bet or wagered.

"Section 3—That all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

"Section 4—The fact that there is now no adequate penalty against prize-fighting or pugilism or against fights between man and beasts, creates an imperative public necessity and emergency requiring the suspension of the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three separate days, and that the law should be in full force from and after its passage, and it is hereby so enacted."

The governor will sign the bill to-morrow, and it will go into effect immediately.

Representative Evans, of Hunt county, thinks the act will be declared unconstitutional, because of the clause about bull fights, as that makes two subjects in one bill.

Peter Maher, of Pittsburg, the heavyweight who is to fight O'Donnell, arrived to-night, accompanied by his trainer, Peter Jackson, and Jerry Marshall, the feather-weight champion of Australia. Maher said: "I am going to train in Dallas. I will be ready to meet O'Donnell wherever the fight will be pulled off."

LAREDO, Oct. 2.—Mr. Corbett, representative of the Florida athletic club, secured from the owners of a bull pen across the river in New Laredo, Mex., an option of eight days' duration for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. The consent of the city authorities of New Laredo has been secured. The approval of the governor of that state, Tamaulipas, is yet to be obtained.

A telegram from Dallas states that Daniel Stuart says the idea of having the fight take place in Texas is abandoned. The club has three locations in view, and will decide in time to have the fight come off.

An Art Store Burned.

At 11 o'clock last night fire destroyed the two-story brick building on the corner of Fifth avenue and Washington avenue, owned by Mrs. James Williams and occupied by the Jamestown art company. When the engines arrived the entire building was in flames, but the fire was prevented from spreading. The building was damaged to the extent of $700. The loss to the stock will be $200.

WIRE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

The National funeral directors' association is in session at Atlanta, Ga.

The American line steamer St. Louis beat her own time in the western trip 4 hours and 38 minutes.

The white and colored women of Louisville, to the number of 1,268, have registered to vote for members of the school boards.

John Fisher, a car inspector, was killed between Cabin Creek Junction, West Virginia Central railroad yards, at Cumberland, Md., last night.

The jury in the case of Rev. William E. Henshaw, on trial at Danville, Ind., for the murder of his wife, rendered a verdict of guilty in the second degree.

D. A. Martin, of Milwaukee, who was wealthy, and considered a model of propriety, left two wives and families at his death. One family was in Milwaukee, the other in Chicago.

Judge Hanford, of Seattle, yesterday refused to accept the resignation of the Northern Pacific receivers, but removed them from office and appointed Andrew F. Burleigh receiver for the lines in Washington.

Lillie Bayer, one of the women who claims to be the legal widow of the late Senator James G. Fair, is in the California penitentiary, to serve a 10 years' sentence for embezzlement. She still insists she was married to Fair.

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

The Opening Ceremonies in Washington Quite Imposing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The eucharistic congress of the Catholic church was opened here to-day with pontifical high mass at St. Patrick's church, Monsignor Satolli being the celebrant, and Cardinal Gibbons and many archbishops and bishops assisting. The event was one of the most memorable in the history of the church, as with three exceptions all the dignitaries and diocesan heads of the church in America participated.

Hundreds of lighted waxen tapers illuminated the marble altar. To the right a throne and canopy of rich purple silk was erected for the apostolic delegate. On the left a throne and canopy of scarlet was occupied by the cardinal. Ranged about the altar and within the chancel rail were archbishops and bishops. In front of the altar, and extending far back in the body of the church, sat the delegates to the congress, mainly priests, in white linen robes. The rear of the church gave scant accommodation to the great crowd of spectators who sought admission.

An orchestra of many stringed instruments played a soft obligato as Mgr. Satolli officiated. His assistants were Very Rev. F. Murray, president of Mt. St. Mary's seminary, Cincinnati; Very Rev. Wm. McKenney, vicar-general, Baltimore, and Very Rev. John S. Fox, vicar-general, Green Bay, Wis.; Rev. D. J. McMahon, rector St. Thomas's church, New York; Rev. Costelli, professor in St. Paul's seminary, St. Paul, Minn. The sermon was preached by Bishop Keane, of the Catholic university, and was an eloquent exposition of the divine institution of the holy eucharist.

The business sessions of the congress began at the Catholic university at 2:30 o'clock to-day, Cardinal Gibbons presiding, and Mgr. Satolli making the opening address. The sessions continue for three days. There are eight papers to be read, of interest mainly to the clergy, as they are on doctrinal subjects. The pope sent a letter blessing the eucharist congress and commending such assemblages.

The letter from the pope, sent to the congress is as follows:

"To Our Beloved Son, James, Cardinal Gibbons, etc.:

"Health and apostolic benediction. As we are of opinion that all matters of Catholic concern a year hence will be promoted always by our approval, we are likewise resolved to bestow our special favor upon those which for their ends have the glorification of the divine eucharist for, and, inasmuch as the slight pleasure we witnessed the faithful in many of the countries of Europe assembling for this purpose, under the guidance of their bishops, but our consolation was supplied when two years ago we saw them gathering from afar in Jerusalem, and we have felt our joy greatly increased by these most abundant fruits of piety which in our every prayer secured to the immense advantage of religion.

"We have learned with exceeding great pleasure that a eucharist congress will be held in the month of October in United States of America, is to be held in Washington during the month of October, wherefore, beloved son, we commend your determination, and we earnestly trust that you will endeavor to bring to success for which you long. But what we wish most of all, however, is that your congress, and your united prayers may affect the result which, as you know, we have most at heart, that is, that all who differ from us may be brought back to the unity of faith and charity.

"Meanwhile, as a pledge of our fatherly affection, and as the harbinger of divine gifts, receive the apostolic benediction, which we lovingly grant to yourself and to all who shall take part in the eucharist congress.

"LEO XIII."

During the afternoon papers were read by Rev. E. R. Dyer, of St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, on "The Place of the Holy Eucharist in the Divine Plan of Salvation;" Rev. Thomas Wilson, of St. Thomas church, New York city, on "The Holy Eucharist and the Personal Life of the Priest," and by Rev. D. F. Feehan, of St. Bernard's church, Fitchburg, Mass., on "Holy Eucharist and the Ministry of the Priest." Tonight the clergy united at St. Patrick's church in solemn adoration of the blessed sacrament.

The archbishops of the Catholic church, representing the hierarchy in actual church work, held a meeting at the Catholic university to-day. There were present to-day Archbishops Williams, Elder, Corrigan, Hennessey, Feehan, Janssens, Ryan and Kain. Archbishop Katzen was also expected to act for him. The absentees were Archbishops C. Riordan, Chappelle, Gross and Ireland. Cardinal Gibbons was present, as he is archbishop of the Baltimore diocese in addition to his higher duties. The meeting was secret. It was said the discussion was confined to questions of discipline within the several dioceses, and that no cases of special moment were taken up. Last night in the day a special committee, consisting of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishops Corrigan and Kain, considered the question of reorganizing the Catholic bureau of Indian missions, in accordance with the requirements of congressional enactment.

CRAZED BY WHISKY.

A Woman Abandons Her Child and Drowns Herself.

The body of Mrs. Elizabeth Kraczun, wife of a Slav, at McKeesport, was found in the Monongahela river near that place yesterday. She left her little child with a neighbor on Saturday, saying she would soon be back, but that was the last seen of her alive. At the coroner's inquest yesterday the neighbor brought the child, which had hardly been sober for three months. Her husband said he had found nine bottles in her bed one day, some still containing whiskey. A neighbor testified that she had seen the Hungarian strike his wife some time ago. The jury returned a verdict that the woman had committed suicide. As her eyes were found blackened and one of her limbs showed bruises, her husband was arrested, pending an inquest, but was released after the coroner's jury had rendered its verdict. Last Friday the woman went into a stable and untied four horses. Her husband, the neighbor said, had been talking for some time of sending her to a "crazy house."

A SOLDIER ARRESTED.

Pittsburg Young Man Accused of Deserting the Army.

During the recent military encampment at Glenclairn, Earnest Wilson, of Center avenue, a member of Company G, Eighteenth regiment, was so impressed with the appearance of the regular army detail on duty there that he enlisted at the local recruiting station. He was sent to a western artillery regiment a month later he returned, saying he had enlisted only on probation. The recruiting officers said he had deserted, but made no move to arrest him, because of the severe punishment meted out to deserters. Wednesday, he said, Wilson went to the recruiting office and gayed the officers, which resulted in his arrest last night. He was locked up, and if a case is made against him he will be court-martialed.

Will Not Confiscate Arms.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The attention of Attorney-General Harmon was called to a dispatch from Madrid quoting Minister Dupuy de Lome that the United States had decided to confiscate arms and ammunition found upon vessels about to engage in filibustering expeditions to Cuba. Mr. Harmon stated there had been no change at all in the position of the administration toward the Cuban insurgents. Acquittal of alleged filibusters in criminal proceedings coupled with it the surrender of property seized with them.

A Penniless Actress.

A neatly dressed woman called at Allegheny Central station last night and asked for lodging. She gave her name as Ebila Cacciola, and said she was an actress and came to Pittsburg to meet her husband, but when she got here she found he had gone to Canton, O. She was penniless, she said, and was given in charge of Mrs. Drummond, the matron.

General Miles Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Secretary Lamont issued an order this afternoon detailing General Miles to duty in Washington, as general of the army, and General Ruger, now on special duty in Washington, to command of the department of the east, with headquarters in New York.

SHE WHIPPED HER HUSBAND

MARGARET MATHER, THE ACTRESS, DISPLAYED HER ANGER ON A MILWAUKEE STREET.

FIRST USED A BUGGY WHIP.

Then She Planted Her Fist Upon Mr. Pabst's Nose.

THE CAUSE OF IT ALL UNKNOWN.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2.—Mrs. Gustav Pabst, formerly Margaret Mather, the actress, created a sensation near their home at Twenty-ninth and Cedar streets, this afternoon, by striking her husband, a son of the wealthy brewer, several times with a horse-whip. What was the cause of the trouble no one seems to know, but numerous residents in the vicinity were eye-witnesses to the altercation, which began in a buggy in which the couple were riding, and which ended at the corner of Twenty-fourth and State streets, where Mr. Pabst wrenched the whip from his wife's hand as the latter struck him a blow full in the face.

Mr. and Mrs. Pabst were driving along Twenty-seventh street about noon when suddenly, just as they were about to turn onto Cedar street, toward their home, Mrs. Pabst grabbed the whip from the socket and doubling it struck Mr. Pabst full in the face. Mr. Pabst jumped out of the buggy and started down the street. The lady drove the horse to a post, hitched it, and followed her husband, overtaking him a block away, where she struck him four times in the face. Young Pabst then wrenched the whip from her hand, and threw it away. But the one-sided battle was by no means ended, for she then clenched her fist and planted a blow from the shoulder square on his nose. Then Mr. Pabst moved on at a rapid pace, the lady following. The affair took place in a fashionable part of the city and was witnessed by a large number of people.

Gustav Pabst and Margaret Mather were married in Kenosha in November, 1892, but the wedding was kept a secret for several months, creating a great sensation when it finally became known. The bride soon after left the stage and has since lived quietly with her husband in this city. Friends of the couple give no explanation for the trouble, and Mr. Pabst has not been found since the encounter.

The horse was allowed to stand where it was pitched until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Pabst senior's coachman came and took it away.

Mrs. Pabst was seen at her home this evening after repeated attempts by reporters. She said it was all "a cruel, cruel falsehood." Young Pabst has disappeared, but his father and other friends were out trying to have the story suppressed. One of them said that the whipping was done in a fit of temper; that there was nothing back of the quarrel, and that Mr. and Mrs. Pabst had always lived peacefully together, since their marriage.

At midnight Gustav Pabst said: "My wife did not strike me. There was no altercation, and there is absolutely no truth in the story."

DR. NORCROSS RETIRES.

Pittsburg Female College Secures an Ohio Divine.

Concerning the reported resignation of Dr. A. R. Norcross as president of the Pittsburg female college, that gentleman said to a "Post" reporter last night.

"It came here nine years ago at the instance of the bishop and other church authorities, who wanted me to take charge of the college. I now go away for a like reason. The powers that be wish to use me at my old work again. Besides, the call from the people of the Gallipolis district, in Ohio, to become their presiding elder, was very urgent, and after some correspondence and later exchange of telegrams the arrangements were speedily effected. The appointment is for six years. There are 100 churches in the district, with a membership of 10,000.

Dr. Norcross will be succeeded at the college by Rev. N. H. Holmes, of Columbus, O., who is a graduate of Allegheny college at Meadville, and for a long time was financial agent. He is widely known as a divine and educator. He has accepted the call to the college presidency, but has not yet been formally elected. However, he will be at the college by Tuesday, and will be entertained several days by Dr. Norcross, when he will take formal charge, and Dr. Norcross will leave for Ohio, so as to be able to begin his duties on Sunday next.

During the presidency of Dr. Norcross there were added 109 young ladies to the alumni association. The average attendance during the year has been 250. Since the burning of the buildings on Eighth street, and the temporary removal of the school to the extreme eastern part of the city, the attendance of day pupils has fallen off. It is the intention of the trustees to erect a new building on the lot adjacent Christ M. E. church, on Center street, possibly this year, a fact that is said to have much to do with the selection of Dr. Norcross's successor, as Dr. Holmes is singularly well equipped for carrying on such a work.

Dr. Norcross said last night he left Pittsburg with a great deal of regret, yet he looked forward to his entry into the pastorate again with much pleasure, a hope he had cherished for several years. He was a presiding elder at Cleveland before he came to Pittsburg.

WANTS RICHMOND GRANITE.

Protest Against Anything Else for the Allegheny Postoffice.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Congressman William A. Stone has written to the supervising architect, protesting against the use of either limestone or marble in the construction of the Allegheny public building. Mr. Stone reminded the architect that many months ago an agreement was reached that the building should be constructed of Richmond granite. Inquiry developed the fact that such an understanding was reached, but to carry it out now, after bids on limestone and marble have been received will cause some trouble. It is probable that new bids will have to be asked for. Nothing further will be done until the return of Chief Executive Officer Kemper, now in Atlanta, who knows all about the understanding to use granite.

Clung to Her Lover.

Michael Jarafelo was committed to jail shortly before midnight on a charge of abducting the daughter of Leonard Strazza, of Webster avenue. The girl has been missing for several days, and was found in Erie, Pa., with Jarafelo. They were brought to Pittsburg last night by an Erie constable. The girl and her father followed Jarafelo to jail and begged him not to go with him to his cell. Later she said her mother allowed her to go with Jarafelo.

Clay works Running Double Time.

NEW CUMBERLAND, W. Va., Oct. 2.—The American fire clay company have leased their works to Garlick & Viston, and are running full force night and day, employing over 200 men.

SOLID FOR PITTSBURG.

Republican State Committee Favors Holding the Convention Here.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—To-day's meetings of the state Republican committee and state executive committee, with Senator Quay in the chair in both instances, were love feasts. After hearing from all the counties except the Democratic Gibraltars, Clarion and Elk, that they would give large Republican majorities, Chairman Quay said:

"Well, gentlemen, basing my opinion solely on your rosy reports, I think I am safe in predicting that the majority to be given the state ticket in November, while it will not be so large as that given in November last, will yet, judging from your reports, be the largest ever given to a Pennsylvania ticket, with that single exception."

Lieutenant-Governor Walter Lyon, said the Allegheny county air was full of reforms; still there was sufficient harmony to insure a handsome Republican majority.

Frank Willing Leach responded for the Quaker City in the "experience meeting." He acknowledged that there wasn't a desirable degree of harmony here, but added: "I do not think the factional dissensions in Philadelphia will have an adverse effect on the county ticket in November."

Chairman Quay informed the committee that his predecessor, Col. Gilkeson, had handed over to him $5,000 when the state headquarters were transferred. "This," said the chairman, "is an unprecedented thing in the history of state committees."

All of Quay's suggested reforms were approved by the committee, and it came out squarely for Pittsburg for the national convention. Senator Quay intends to attend to the committee work in Philadelphia during the remainder of the week.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

Nomination of the State Ticket at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 2.—The Massachusetts Democratic state convention met to-day, in Mechanics' hall. Hon. Josiah Quincy was elected permanent chairman. The nominations made are as follows: For governor, George Fred Williams, of Dedham; lieutenant-governor, Hon. James Connell, Greenfield; secretary of state, Hon. Edward J. Flynn, of Boston; treasurer and receiver-general, Hon. Eben S. Stevens, of Dudley; attorney-general, Henry E. Turnbull, of Lynn; auditor, Alfred C. Whitney, of Boston.

The platform commends the present national administration for its conduct of foreign affairs, and congratulates the country on the success of the country on the successful operation of the new tariff, regretting that the bill, as originally framed by the Democratic leaders, was not in force, and denounces the efforts of the Republican party to reopen this question. It demands a maintenance of the existing gold standard, and opposes the free colnage of silver and the further purchase of silver bullion, and demands that the government shall retire its paper money.

It favors the grant to the secretary of the treasury of the power to make short-term loans, and to maintain the gold balance of the treasury. It tenders to President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle the thanks of the Democratic party of Massachusetts for their position on the financial question, and congratulates the country on the marked revival of business, which followed their stand. It also

AN ODD PHASE OF A FESTIVAL.

HUNDREDS OF STRUCTURES BUILT HERE FOR THE FEAST OF THE TABERNACLES.

SOME PRETTY FEATURES.

Customs That Return With the Period of Rejoicing.

ORTHODOX THE ONLY OBSERVERS.

The observance of the Hebrew Sucoth, the feast of tabernacles, feast of booths, or, as it is described by others, harvest feast, began last night and will last eight days. It will be observed more or less strictly by the thousands of Hebrews of the city. Short services were held in all the Jewish churches last evening. The Russian Jews are celebrating the event in the most orthodox manner. As a result 400 or 500 temporary structures intended to represent the old tents of the Hebrews of biblical history have been erected in the rear of as many Jewish dwellings in this city. This is an interesting fact known to very few Gentiles. Last evening a "Post" reporter inspected two fair specimens of these small temporary memorial structures. All of them will remain standing for eight days, the period of the holiday season.

The Russian Hebrews lay great stress on what they look on as the proper observance of that phase of Jewish life the custom is intended to commemorate. As a consequence nearly every Russian Jewish householder in the city has one of the "tabernacles" or booths in his yard, where it will stand for eight days, hid from curious or prying eyes. He will, according to his circumstances, serve refreshments in it, and if the weather were suitable he would sleep in it. The idea is to make it his home as much as possible. As stated, there are probaly 400 or 500 of these little buildings in the city, the greater part of them in the Jewish quarter, on Elm, Washington, Townsend, Colwell streets and contiguous thoroughfares.

The feast of Sucoth seems to have a somewhat different significance among the Hebrews, accordingly as it is viewed through ultra-orthodox, semi-reformed or radical reformed eyes. Abraham Silverman, a prominent Russian Jew, whose home is on Colwell street, told a "Post" reporter last evening that it to a large degree commemorated the tent life the children of Israel led in their wanderings in the wilderness after their escape from the hands of the Egyptian taskmasters. It was, he said, an imitation of the annual gathering at Jerusalem, where the same idea was carried out by the thousands of inhabitants of Palestine who so gathered in the Holy City during a certain period of the year. It was also a period of rejoicing, he said.

Mr. Silverman was seated in a pretentious structure that had been built in his back yard. It seemed to be constructed of canvas, and its roof was one of boughs. From this roof depended grapes, apples, and other fruits, while the walls and ceiling were festooned with variegated tissue paper rhands. The fruit seemed typical of the products of the harvest season, and was suggestive in that respect. Mr. Silverman said that the roof was constructed of boughs in order that the stars might be seen. He said, further, that the life in the tent was intended, among other things, to curb feelings of pride and arrogance, and that it was a strict observance of the commands required that one should not only eat, but sleep in the tent during the eight-day holiday season. The climate, coupled with the circumstances of many of the Jews, prevents this from being done.

H. Dawin, who lives not with avenue some distance east of Elm street and is the president of the Sharo Torah synagogue on Townsend street, was seen last evening by a "Post" reporter, and readily consented to allow the scribe to inspect his tent. The reporter followed the little old man up one flight of stairs and down another into a crowded back yard, and finally came with his guide to a curious-looking little shanty. It was about 6x10 feet in size, about 7 feet high, and was constructed out of rough boards. The roof was comprised of interlacing green boughs. There was a table in the inside, and on it two candles were burning. It was evident that the table had been used for feasting.

Rev. Dr. Mayer, of the Eighth street temple, says it is simply a harvest feast of Jewish thanksgiving day, and he does not think it is intended to commemorate the tent life of the pastoral Hebrews.

Rev. Dr. Mayer said that none of his people celebrated the holiday by the erection of tents or booths. He said it was a harvest feast, celebrated annually at Jerusalem, and that by reason of the great crowds gathered there on those occasions the people were forced to live in tents, not being able to find accommodations in the city. There were no services in Dr. Mayer's church last evening, but there will be this morning, beginning at 10 o'clock. He will preach a thanksgiving sermon, and fruit will be distributed to the children of the Sunday school. The temple will contain some floral decorations.

The first and last two days of the holidays will be strictly ones of rest and enjoyment, and on the intervening four the requirements are not so strict, and business can be transacted.

Rev. S. Sallinger, of the Tree of Life synagogue, conducted services in that edifice last evening, beginning at 6 o'clock. A typical palm branch, a sprig of myrtle, a branch of a brook willow and a citron were grouped in a conspicuous place in the synagogue, probably representing the fruits of the earth. Dr. Sallinger does not seem to entertain a high opinion of the more ceremonial observances of the holidays.

WILL ENTER A PROTEST.

Citizens Object to the Resumption of a Varnish Factory.

If an attempt is made to rebuild the Atlas varnish company's plant on Main street, Allegheny, which made such a disastrous fire a few days ago, there will be strong opposition. The property owners and residents in that vicinity are aroused and united against having the works resume, saying they will go into the courts to prevent it. The walls of the burned building are still standing, and must be torn down before a new building is erected. Valuable property adjoins the site on all sides, which, it is claimed, will be endangered again by restoration of the works.

Yesterday Dr. Joseph Stybr, who owns property in the vicinity, was at the building inspector's office, and entered a formal protest against the erection of a new building. A "Post" reporter saw a number of property owners in that vicinity last night.

Dr. Stybr said:

"The concern is a menace for several reasons. It endangers all the adjoining property, and has caused rates on insurance to advance 20 per cent in the locality. During the summer months the offensive smell comes from the factory that at times is almost unbearable. To prevent the erection of a new building I will head a movement to go into court."

Rev. M. C. Matinsky, pastor of St. Wenceslaus's Catholic church, which is opposite the works, on Main street, said:

"The works are a menace, not only to property, but to life. The street is less than 40 feet wide, and our church and school are endangered. Had the recent fire occurred while our school was in session, it would have been bad for the pupils. The school building has no exit in the rear. It must be emptied by the front entrance. In case of fire in the front, while school is in session, pupils would be compelled to get out of the building in the rear through windows in the second story, and that would be very dangerous. I will do all I can to prevent the resumption of the works."

Frank Sismour, who has a blacksmith shop adjoining the works, said:

"I will enter a protest against rebuilding the works. During the last four years I have been unable to get any insurance on my property, as the companies refuse to assume the risk on account of the danger."

John Beren, a baker whose property abuts, objected as follows:

"During the summer we are compelled to keep our house and shop closed on account of the stench. The recent fire demonstrated that we are living near a deathtrap, and our property is in constant peril."

Building Inspector John Heckert was also seen, and in answer to questions said:

"The company has made no application for a permit to rebuild. The old walls have been condemned, and will have to be torn down. If they want to put up a new building in conformity with the city ordinances, they will be granted a permit. The city has no jurisdiction over what goes into the building, and if the adjoining property owners want relief they must go into court."

WALL SAVED. MASON MAY BE.

One Murder Trial Ended With Acquittal, and Another Begun.

James Washington Walls, the colored policeman who was tried on Monday and Tuesday on a charge of murdering Virgil Coates, was found not guilty yesterday. The jury was ready with the verdict as soon as court convened, the decision having been reached on the third ballot. The first two ballots stood 10 for acquittal and 2 for manslaughter. Walls was formally discharged by the court, and congratulated by many of his friends in the court room.

Harry Mason, indicted on two charges of murder, for the drowning of his wife, Mollie Mason, and Isaac Adrian, was placed on trial before Judge Porter. The drowning occurred last June in the Allegheny river, near Brilliant station. Mason and his wife, the man Adrian and Harry Barber attempted to cross the river to Aspinwall in a skiff. A short distance from the shore the boat was capsized, drowning Mrs. Mason and Adrian. All four had been out at a speak-easy on a shantyboat, and were more or less intoxicated. Mason and his wife had been quarreling, and it is charged that he deliberately upset the boat to drown his wife. The morning session was spent in getting a jury.

District-Attorney Haymaker made the opening address to the jury, and said the commonwealth expects to prove murder in the first degree.

Katherine Hanlon, a sister of Mrs. Mason, the first witness, said that when at home Mr. and Mrs. Mason quarreled frequently. Hugh Hanlon, who was in the shantyboat, testified as to their quarrel there. William Barber, who was in the skiff, was kept on the stand over an hour. He corroborated the other witnesses as to the quarreling of Mason and his wife at the shantyboat. Coming down to the fatal attempt to cross, Barber said that just as Mason and his wife were ready to start with the witness Adrian came out of the shantyboat and got in the stern of the skiff. When told by Mrs. Mason. Defendant sat in the bow. About 300 yards out the Masons began quarreling. Mason tried to get aft to hit his wife, but was ordered to sit down. He did so, but rocked the skiff. When told to quit he threw his right leg over the gunwale, witness, supposing the skiff would go over, jumped out in the river. When he looked around at the boat it was keel up, and Mason was clinging to it. He saw neither Adrian nor Mrs. Mason after the capsize.

James Mullin and Constable H. McCollough testified to witnessing from the shore what Barber related. P. F. Sheedy told of recovering the bodies the day after the drowning. Mason asked him to look after his children. Court adjourned for the day with Captain Brophy on the stand.

The case of B. S. Levin, charged with perjury by H. J. Hays, of the Colorado colonization company, was nolle prossed. The defendant paid costs.

John Sands pleaded guilty to the larceny of a bicycle from Frank Woodward, at 2829 Carr street, and was sent to the workhouse for 90 days.

Gustave Herefforth, charged with the larceny of a number of small articles from three Allegheny residences, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the workhouse for 16 months.

In common pleas court No. 1, in the case of Rudolph Brosman against Martin O'Mara, a verdict of $100 for the plaintiff was rendered. This was one of the cases in which O'Mara was sued for false arrest. In the oleo cases against Conlin Bros., J. W. Hyde & Co., Henry F. Bleil and Mrs. M. P. Bruggeman, verdicts of $100 were rendered against each defendant.

In No. 2, in the cases of Scherman B. Schotzman and Samuel Schotzman against Alderman Wm. C. McCarthy, to recover the penalty for the illegal collection of legal fees, verdicts were rendered for the defendant.

George H. Steiner filed a reply yesterday to the answer of his wife, Mary Steiner, in the suit for divorce. Mrs. Steiner alleges that he never abused his wife, and denies the charges of infidelity, made by Mrs. Steiner. Decrees of divorces were granted in the cases of Fannie Moore against Frank Moore and Albert M. Burris against Nellie Burris. Hattie Hall sued her husband, Charles A. Hall, for a divorce, alleging desertion.

In the suit of Charles Miller and others against Jacob Braun and others, the defendants filed a petition yesterday to have the proposed sale of Hauck's brewery, on the Southside, stopped, as they say they have no interest in the establishment.

The will of Anna B. Kalbfell leaves all her property to her four children.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Opening of the Thirty-Sixth Triennial Gathering of the Church.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—The thirty-sixth triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, was begun at 11 o'clock this morning with communion service. Admission was by ticket only, and but 1,500 tickets of admission to Gethsemane church were issued. The appointed hour for the arrival of bishops gathered at Knickerbocker memorial hall and formed the procession with which the service was to be opened. The long line of bishops marched to the church, headed by Bishop Vail, of Kansas, the junior bishop, the rear being brought up by Bishop Whipple, of Minneapolis, the senior bishop, and hence the presiding officer.

An elaborate musical service was rendered by the Gethsemane choir, and the sermon was preached by Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, bishop of the western New York. His sermon was on "The Catholic Religion for the American People."

The house of deputies and the house of bishops, which, together, make up the convention of the Episcopal church, effected an organization this evening. The house of bishops was called to order by Bishop Whipple. Bishop Doane, of Albany, was elected chairman. Dr. Samuel Hart, of Hartford, Conn., the secretary of the house, was re-elected unanimously, and he appointed several assistants. Several committees were appointed, and then the house of bishops took a recess until to-morrow.

In the house of deputies the commission on revision of the constitution made a report on the constitution. The report was made a special order for to-morrow. Rev. Morgan Dix, of New York city, was unanimously re-elected president, and Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, of Concord, Mass., secretary.

Big Counterfeiting Scheme Nipped.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—A gigantic counterfeiting scheme has been unearthed by Chief W. B. Hazen. Seven arrests have been made, and at Landisville, N. J., one of the principal operating places, the detectives found an entire coiner's outfit. The evidence secured reveals a conspiracy unrivalled outside the realms of the Bonavoys. The band was composed of at least 20 men. These men were united together by iron-clad oaths. Each man was assigned a special territory in which to dispose of the coin. The men are all Roumanian Jews.

Sorry Summer

"That's what I've had," remarked a lady lately, "and it's because I did not stick to Hood's Sarsaparilla last spring but was induced by high sounding advertisements to experiment with an untried remedy. It failed to give me the health and strength I have always gained from Hood's Sarsaparilla and I've had a sorry summer. So now I propose to stick to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In Fall, Winter, Spring and Summer whenever I need medicine, and I know it will never fail me." Do likewise.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

WOMEN MISSIONARIES.

Discussion of the Work by the Ladies of Redstone Presbytery.

The business session of the annual assembly of the Women's Missionary society, of Redstone presbytery, began yesterday at the First Presbyterian church, McKeesport. At noon the delegates present numbered 100, and many more came this afternoon and evening. The morning session was held by the Foreign Missionary society. The testimony meeting was held by Mrs. J. W. Baillie. One minute reports, of officers and delegates were received as was an account of the Philadelphia meeting by Mrs. Sarah Finley. At 2 p. m., a devotional meeting was led by Mrs. S. S. Gibson. Reports on committees, and news from our missionaries, from Mrs. J. H. Shed, and Mrs. C. H. Denman, were listened to. Several short addresses followed.

To-day the twentieth annual meeting of the Home missionary society will be held. The report of the treasurer ending April 1, 1895, showed the receipts to be $1,905 62, and a similar amount disbursed.

TRAINING MISSIONARIES.

ALLEGHENY SEMINARY MADE A BEGINNING YESTERDAY.

Lay Workers to be Prepared for the Work in All Fields.

The Allegheny Theological seminary, which is under the auspices of the United Presbyterian denomination, began yesterday the work of revivifying one of its declared purposes which has more or less been but quietly active heretofore, namely, the instruction of lay teachers for missionary work in home and foreign fields. Students having predilections toward the special teachings of any sect of Christians have always been admitted to the seminary, but a new impetus has been given to the education of lay teachers by the Women's General Missionary society, which has discovered the need of some preliminary training on the part of those who are sent forth to their home mission fields at the instance of the society.

"It has been felt that it is necessary that mission teachers have some special training before they attempt to teach others," said the president, Rev. James A. Grier, D. D., "and we have made a special effort to make more generally known than heretofore the fact that all who desire to engage in Christian work are admissible to the seminary."

Dr. Grier said the denominatrons which hold to study-work have in recent years made notable advances in granting permission to lay-workers to exercise official functions in church work, and he thought this was necessary in view of the large number of churches which are not supplied with permanent pastors. When asked to explain the reason for this, he said: "I attribute it to the fact that theology is not a remunerative calling in a worldly sense. The average compensation of the ministry of the United Presbyterian church, which is as high as any other, is about $800 a year, but the majority of ministers receive little more than the wages of a common laborer. When the compensation is considered in connection with the emoluments of business and professional life in other lines, it is ridiculously small, and deters many who would perhaps enter it to take up some other vocation.

"What is the standard required of admission of lay-workers to the seminary is not to be understood, however, as a relaxation of the required instruction preparatory for ordination as a minister of the United Presbyterian church; on the contrary, we intend to keep the existing premiumously upon the full course; but the Women's Missionary society sends workers to all the mission fields, and it believes they are better qualified by having a few months' instruction in biblical literature and cognate subjects. Besides, candidates for admission to the ministry of other sects are frequently admitted here for a course of instruction. We have in the seminary now students who are Lutherans, Presbyterians, Methodists, and some who belong to other denominations. We make no distinction as to sex; we graduated a lady here last year who is now preaching for the Methodists, and several of the missionaries now in the field."

Among those who entered yesterday were two newspaper men, one from Nebraska, and one from North Carolina. Dr. Grier thought newspaper men ought to make good missionaries, and the course of the past work would give them excellent opportunities for knowing how best to direct their work effectively among the mass of people. It is expected, from the number of applications already on hand, that there will be crowded with more students than can be comfortably accommodated. Those who enter will be given certificates which will state what studies were pursued and the length of time they were students.

The usual lecture course under the auspices of the seminary this winter will be of unusual interest. Men of recognized capability and learning will address the students, and others who may desire to attend them on subjects of historical and current subjects. The dates will be mentioned through the daily papers.

A PITTSBURGER CHOSEN.

John Steele Elected Second Vice-President by the Firemen.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

READING, Pa., Oct. 2.—The State Firemen's convention adjourned here to-night for the grand parade to-morrow. Following is the result of the vote for officers: For president, Gilbert L. Thompson, of Lansdale, 60; George W. Gray, of Plymouth, 42; John T. Garman, of Philadelphia, 29; Irvine A. Hahne, of Lock Haven, 264. For vice presidents, George A. St. John, of Wilkesbarre, 135; Alex Smith, of Houtzdale, 77; John E. Speers, of Reading, 196; John Steele, of Pittsburg, 160; John Rucked, Jr., of Royersford, 67; W. Harper, of Philadelphia, 139; Fred E. Lewis, of Allentown, 161. Recording secretary, W. W. Wunder, of Reading, 393. Corresponding secretary, James Wilson, of Carlisle, 288. Treasurer, John Slingluff, of Norristown, 393. Next place of meeting: Johnstown, 218; Scranton, 63. Delegate to the International Association of Fire Engineers, George W. Brooks, 302. President Brooks declared Mr. Hahne elected president, and these vice presidents: First, John E. Spears; second, John Steele; third, Fred E. Lewis; fourth, William Harper, when the audience broke in a storm of applause. Pittsburg being especially gratified over the choice of Steele.

A telegram of greeting was read from the Maryland Firemen's association, at Frederick. President Brooks was presented with a gavel made of coal from Shamokin City colliery on behalf of the Columbia Hose company, of Shenandoah, and also with a silver tea service on behalf of the association. Secretary Wunder was presented with a handsome gold watch. The exhibition given this afternoon by the life saving corps of New York was viewed by thousands of spectators. To-night the remainder of the uniformed companies arrived from western Pennsylvania for to-morrow's parade.

TROUBLE IN ETNA, TOO.

A Case Being Prepared on Account of Unequal Assessments.

E. M. Chessman, of the Kinnie-Chessman manufacturing company, proposes to have a fight investigating in Etna borough, because the taxes are too heavy and levied unequally. Mr. Chessman is the heaviest taxpayer in Etna, although he lives in Pittsburg, and has employed an attorney to prepare a case for court against the borough. He has refused to pay his taxes for this year, as his assessment was doubled. He alleges that those who stand in with the borough bosses pay light taxes, while those who do not are assessed at enormous rates. His tax is 13 mills on the dollar, and he says that the borough is making no improvements, and wants to know where the money is going to.

Ohio K. T.'s in Session.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 2.—The grand commandery of Ohio, Knights Templar, is here in annual session. Eminent Commander John Wagner, of Portsmouth, presiding. The sessions will be devoted entirely to business matters.

Keep Your Weather Eye Open.

Fraud loves a shining mark. Occasionally spurious imitations spring up of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great American family remedy for chills and fever, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, nervousness, neuralgia, rheumatism and kidney disorder. These imitations are usually fiery local bitters full of high wines. Look out for the firm signature on the genuine label and vignette of St. George and the Dragon.

A GREAT WORK IN ALLEGHENY.

HOW ONE OF THE BIGGEST CONGREGATIONS IN THE CHURCH HAS BEEN ORGANIZED.

THE MINISTER'S DEPARTURE.

Some Details of the Achievements He Leaves Behind.

HIS SUCCESSOR A PITTSBURGER.

Rev. J. A. Story, D. D., for the past three years the successful pastor of the North avenue Methodist church, Allegheny, leaves this morning, with his family, Springfield, O., where he will assume charge of a leading Methodist Episcopal congregation. During his pastorate in the North avenue church, Allegheny, it has become the largest congregation in point of membership of any denomination in the Greater Pittsburg district, and probably one of the largest in the church. It is most thoroughly organized in every branch of Christian work, and has become a great power for good in the whole community, such as can only be exerted by a church with such a large and active membership. It has a grand Sabbath schoool, an Epworth league, with junior and senior societies, a boys' brigade, home and foreign missionary societies, local mission stations, etc. The story, as a whole, is a remarkable one.

During the three years of Dr. Story's pastorate he has received 329 members into the church on probation and 272 by letter, making a total of 611 added to the church in this time. There have been 355 dismissals by certificate to other congregations during this period and 45 deaths in the church society, making a total loss of 400. There has been raised for current expenses and pastor's salary in the same time the sum of $27,276; for benevolence, $7,500, and to local charity causes the additional sum of $1,500, or a grand total of $36,276 for all purposes. In this three years Rev. Dr. Story has officiated at 209 baptisms, and 77 marriages have been solemnized. At one time the membership reached 1,360 persons, but a careful corrector of the changes, etc., gives 1,250 members at the present time. A number of conversions of persons occurred during revival services frequently united with other churches, and are not thus shown on the membership rolls.

In the Sabbath school over 800 scholars are enrolled, of which E. A. Young is the efficient superintendent. In addition to the regular workers, The Epworth league has a membership of 372 young men and women, presided over by A. N. Voegtly, with semi-weekly meetings every Friday and Sunday evenings. This is one of the largest and most thoroughly organized leagues in the entire church.

The department of mercy and health during the past year made 900 visits to the sick and afflicted, and 1,200 visits to hospitals regularly, taking with them flowers, books and tracts, and holding religious services. "The pastor's staff," composed of 25 earnest young men, has aided the pastor in every way, and is ready at all times ways ready to respond to his call in every line of duty. The Junior league is an active organization, with 50 members enrolled.

An active interest has been enlisted and maintained in the establishment of missions since Dr. Story's pastorate began. The Linden avenue mission has since become a self-supporting church, with a membership of 60, paying the pastor's salary of $1,200, and contributing $650 to benevolent objects.

The Pleasant Valley Methodist mission has been established, and a neat chapel erected. Also the Epworth league, a flourishing Epworth league of 75 members, of which A. M. Schoyer is president; a junior society of 75 members; a Boys' brigade of 40 members, and a Sunday school with 200 members, with an average attendance of 171 scholars, of which Henry D. Voegtly is superintendent. Gospel services are held regularly, conducted by Rev. Samuel Pollock.

The Chautauqua mission has also established at No. 229 East street, with a Sabbath school of over 200 scholars, and an average attendance of 141. Thomas E. Long is the superintendent. An Epworth league with 75 members has been organized, and an industrial school has been in successful operation for several months, and gospel meetings are held frequently.

Another feature of the church work is specially known as the "Rescue Work," for which a regular visitor has been employed, and an excellent work accomplished. More than 20 young girls are known to have been reclaimed and started on the right road, of whom four have been restored to their parents and others placed where they could earn honest livelihoods, and some have become active Christian workers.

Rev. J. A. Story will be succeeded by Rev. E. M. Wood, formerly president of the Duquesne college of this city, who will commence his pastoral work next Sabbath morning.

Last evening a crowd of the friends and parishioners of Rev. Story called at his home, No. 45 Palo Alto street, Allegheny, and filled it to overflowing, to bid him and his excellent wife a warm and hearty farewell. Mrs. Story is a native of Cincinnati, and is well known for his scholarly attainments. He is an able and eloquent speaker, and an earnest, industrious pastor, as his work well shows. Dr. Story and his family will be followed in their new home with the prayers and best wishes of all his old parishioners, and of all the friends and acquaintances he has made during his residence in this community. At the closing service last Sabbath night the church was filled to overflowing.

VALENTINE KNOCKED OUT.

McKeever Wins in Seventeen Rounds—Forced the Fighting All Through—Englishman Was Game.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Arthur Valentine the English champion lightweight, was knocked out to-night in the seventeenth round by Charles McKeever, of Philadelphia, America thereby added another international victory to its list. The battle was to have been for 25 rounds, at 125 pounds, but in the seventeenth McKeever scored a clean knock out, after knocking Valentine down three times. The Englishman was game to the core. Both men were given a rousing reception when they appeared. McKeever was seconded by J. H. Clark, Mike Dee and Al Lunt, all of Philadelphia. The Englishman was seconded by Bob Drew, his trainer, and Jack Madden, of Brooklyn. There was very little time lost in getting them together, and when they shook hands it was seen that the Quaker had the advantage in height, but Valentine was the more stockily built.

The men went at each other from the start. In the third round Valentine was nearly out, the gong alone saving him. McKeever had his aggressive work, and fought so hard that he appeared very tired in the sixth. It was evident that neither could hit hard, as both took clips on the jaw that would have settled what was brought down. From the tenth round to the finish McKeever had it all his own way. He lead back for a knockout blow, but Valentine was too cute, and avoided all traps set for him. In the fourteenth the Englishman was knocked off his pins, but got up and hugged to save a knockout. In the seventeenth round McKeever rushed at Valentine, and sent him down three times with his right. Each time the Englishman struggled slowly to his feet, and beat the watch. McKeever was relentless and pushed his advantage, landing his right for the fourth time on the defeated man. The Englishman fell in his own corner, and the timekeeper's watch ticked off the seconds, but Valentine could not get up. Referee Hurst awarded the fight to McKeever. McKeever injured his left hand during the fight.

Horace Leeds challenged the winner for a contest at the lightweight limit, 133 pounds.

McIntyre Was Not Lost.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—John D. McIntyre, the Philadelphia delegate to the recent Irish convention who had been missing for several days, was found to-day. In fact, he found himself, as he walked into McCoy's hotel to claim his overcoat and grip. He said he had been ill at the home of relatives in the city.

Ministers, lawyers, teachers and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

ESCAPED IN THE WATER.

A Thief That Puzzled Scotland Yard Men for Years.

The retired detective was talking to a Washington "Star" man. "One of the hardest chaps to run down I ever came across," said he, "was one I had something to do with when I was on the London police force many years ago. He was an all-round thief, ready and willing to crib anything he could get his hands on, from a horse and lot to a hot stove, and he never let anybody get their hands on him if he could help it, and he always did while I was on the force. For the five years I was working along the dock district that fellow kept at his work, and we couldn't catch him. One night he cracked a safe and got away with $1,000 or more, and a reward was offered for him. This put us all on our metal, and I was keen to make a reputation and had everything and everybody spotted.

"Not a hair of him, though, showed for as much as three months, and then one night I flushed him and gave chase. He went for the dock, and I was sure I had him, for there was only one way to get out of that, and that was by the water, and in this particular he couldn't sneak under the flooring, but had to take to the open water. I wasn't ten yards behind him as he went out the dock on a run, and I saw him go over and heard the splash. It couldn't have been a second until I was on sight of where the water was where he went in, but when I got there there wasn't any sign of any man, and the whole place was well lighted with lamps. I made a thorough search, going all around under the docks beyond, the only place where he could get under, and there wasn't any man there. I was sure then that he had been drowned, and we dragged the place, but could find nothing in the shape of a man, though we did fish out a dead woman, who had evidently been in the water for a month. His body had floated off, that was all there was to it, and we congratulated ourselves on getting rid of him, even if we had lost the reward.

"However, six weeks later a detective 'detected' him one night on a boat on the Thames, and just as he was going to take him in he went overboard and disappeared in the dark waters of the river. Every effort was made to find him again, but without success, and this time we were sure he had been drowned. For a year afterward nothing was seen of him, and then we heard of him in Liverpool, and one of the Scotland yarders went there to take him if possible. He spotted him, as usual, down about the docks, where he seemed to be careless, and again he took to the water and escaped. By this time we felt that he wasn't born to be drowned, and that he would turn up again. He did, several times, and each time he got away. At last, about five years after he had been in America, I received a letter from a friend of mine at Scotland yard to the effect that the 'water dog,' as we called him, had been captured by an accident.

"He had been seen near the docks by a roundsman and chased, and as he went toward the water across the dock he tripped on a rope and fell, striking his head on a stanchion, and, falling into the water in an unconscious condition. He was fished out and resuscitated, but before they brought him around they discovered his amphibiousness, so to speak. Fastened about his neck was a rubber tube, which ran with a mouthpiece ready handy at one end, and the other end fastened into a small cork float, so that when he went into the water he stayed there, either swimming away or holding to a dock pile, but never coming to the surface for air, as he got all he wanted through the tube, with its open end in the float, which wouldn't be noticed one time in a thousand in the dark in such nasty water as is about the docks. Of course, they would have got onto him after a while, but the accidental falling saved time and explained a mystery, which he no doubt guarded sacredly, even from men of his class, for I know none of the thieves we ever caught could give him away."

PIOUS PRINTER WANTED.

Must be Accomplished and Care Little About Wages.

Attention has been called to an advertisement in the "Methodist Times," by which a situation is offered to a smart young man, well up in his trade, whose duties would be those of a foreman and compositor, and to be himself useful in "a variety of ways." Here, says the "British Printer," are the qualifications that must be possessed by aspiring applicants: (1) A saving knowledge of Jesus Christ, and a call from God to work in the foreign mission field; (2) a thorough practical acquaintance with the work of a compositor, more especially jobbing and book work; (3) a general acquaintance with the management and working of platen machines; (4) preference will be given to those who have proved themselves to have some gifts of grace necessary for engaging in preaching and other departments of Christian work; (5) some acquaintance with the bookselling and stationery business, and with the art of bookbinding would be a useful qualification."

Nothing is said about wages, but that they are lower than the current rates may be inferred from the desire to secure "a man who would enter with all his heart into the work of the mission in all its branches, and not to be tempted to leave us by offers of a higher salary from other printing offices in town."

BEGINNING OF ONE AUTHOR.

E. P. Roe Was Coldly Received, but He Persevered.

The most popular of E. P. Roe's stories, "Barriers Burned Away," received just such a cold reception at the hands of the publishers to whom it was offered as should encourage all young authors, says the New York "Herald." One house after another refused the book, and the firm who at last warily took it made a stipulation that if by chance and contrary to expectation the book should prove a success they would give them the refusal of all his future works.

The publishers felt that they had taken such a risk that they did not intend to use ordinary methods of advertising, but resorted to a practice which music dealers have long been familiar with. They printed dummies of the book in paper binding and distributed them broadcast. These dummies contained the beginning of the story and then blank pages, stopping just where the interest culminated. The success of the story was immense and instantaneous, and now that same firm which hesitated to print the story in a cheap paper bound edition is getting out one in "special" cloth.

Killed by His Wife's Father.

ALLIANCE, O., Oct. 2.—Frank Swaney, a brakeman on the Cleveland & Pittsburg road, was shot and killed last night by Daniel Courtney, his fatherin-law, at the latter's home at Beloit. Swaney had called to see his wife, from whom he was separted, and a quarrel ensued. Courtney is under arrest.

Miss Flagler's Case to Come Up.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—District-Attorney Birney said to-day that he would bring the case of Miss Flagler, daughter of General Flagler, who killed a negro boy named Green while he was stealing fruit from a tree, before the grand jury now in session.

Fooled Him.

Whene'er he saw the gay gallants,
Who danced like puppets at her whim,
He smiled to think no turn of chance
Could e'er reserve such fate for him.

He married her. She seemed to view
All things in lights that pleased him best;
So well she planned, he never knew
He was a puppet like the rest!
—New York Truth.

TIMBUCTOO RICH IN TRADE.

FACTS LEARNED ABOUT THE DESERT CITY SINCE FRANCE TOOK POSSESSION.

MART OF THE UPPER NIGER.

Fertile Country All Around Raises Rich Crops.

RAILROADS TO DEVELOP IT.

Says the New York "Sun": Stanley's great discovery of the Congo region less than 20 years ago has so dwarfed all subsequent feats of African explorers, and so turned away attention from the first goal of African discovery, that an event which a generation ago would have aroused the enthusiasm of all Europe has taken place almost as a matter of course, barely attracting attention. In January, 1894, 1½ years ago, French troops from Senegal took possession of Timbuctoo, the mysterious commercial capital of the Niger region, from which Mungo Park, the first of the great explorers, was turned back, and which since his day only five white men have visited: Major Laing in 1825, Rene Caillie in 1829, Barth in 1853, Oscar Lenz in 1880 and Captain Caron in 1887. Though driven out by the Tuaregs almost immediately, the French soon recovered the town, and have held it now for over a year. No sooner was the conquest of Timbuctoo assured than "Le Figaro" determined to ascertain of what value to France was this new extension of her colonial dominion, and last winter sent M. Felix Dubois to report. He recently got back to France, having made the return trip of 1,500 miles from Timbuctoo to the coast in the record time of 45 days, and his first article in "Le Figaro," from which is taken what is likely to be interesting to American readers, is devoted to an enthusiastic description of the character of the country and the necessity of connecting it with the coast by a railroad.

Timbuctoo is the natural port on the Sahara desert for the valley of the upper Niger and for the western Soudan. It stands at the northmost point of the bend in the Niger before the river turns to the east, and to the north, west and east of it stretch the sands of the desert. It is the first point beyond the Sahara that can be reached by caravans from Morocco, Tuat, Algeria and Tripoli. Nature has marked the place for an emporium for the exchange of goods. From the early middle ages to the beginning of the present century it was known by repute to Europe as the great commercial center of Africa, a city in the heart of Africa. Like all other ports its prosperity depended on the prosperity of the country around it, and it is due to a disastrous series of internal wars that Timbuctoo has fallen into decay. With the pacification of the country around it, and restored security to the usual channels of commerce, Timbuctoo must necessarily rise again.

The decline started at the beginning of the century, with the expulsion of the Moors from Timbuctoo by the Fulahs. Constant wars followed, and no sooner did the Fulahs feel that their power was secure than they were attacked by the Tuaregs, who have held the country for 35 years, and have only recently been driven out by the French. Fulahs and Tuaregs exacted a large tribute from the merchants of Timbuctoo, too, and the extortions of the latter tribe, coupled with the insecurity to the caravan routes caused by their robber bands, rapidly destroyed the commerce of the town. They have been a veritable scorge, treating Timbuctoo like a conquered town, and leading the inhabitants to abandon their homes in order to escape their persecutions. For the Timbuctooans are only traders; they will not fight; they have no hesitation in saying, "We are but women." The emigration from the city has been very great. The French found in it only 9,000 inhabitants, but the 9,000 are all, men, women, and children, born merchants. The men attend to the wholesale business, the women to the retail trade; wholesale or retail, every one in the town is either a merchant, a commission agent or a drummer.

Timbuctoo's commerce is divided into two clearly defined parts, that from the north and that from the south. The caravans from the north, laden with salt and European goods, come chiefly from Morocco, the seaport for European articles being Mogador; some come from the oasis of Tuat and from Ghadames, in Tripoli. Salt is the chief staple; it comes from the Taudeni mines on the caravan track to Morocco, and is cut into bars and rectangular slabs, weighing from 65 to 80 pounds, which sell at Timbuctoo for from $5 to $9. The chief of European goods are of English or German manufacture; blue guinea cloth, white cotton from Hamburg, red and striped stuffs; spices, silk, beads, cutlery, mirrors, perfumes, tea, sugar from Marseilles. From Morocco and Tripoli come kaftans, burnouses, oriental garments; from Tuat, tobacco and dates. These all come on the backs of camels across the desert, but the camel does not cross the river.

From the south merchandise is carried to points on the Niger above Timbuctoo by oxen, asses or on men's heads. It is then embarked on canoes and flatboats and floated down to the city. Timbuctoo has three habors on the river—Kabara, five miles off, which can be reached when the river is at its highest from January to April; Day, two miles and a half from Kabara on an inlet of the river, where canoes land from April to July, and Korlume, above Day, about four miles from Kabara, which they can reach when the river is very low. The main staple brought by the negro merchants is grain, millet, rice, and a little wheat; but they bring also, besides many vegetables, kola nuts, ginger, incense, soap, tobacco, hides and sheepskins, native cotton cloth, very fine and strong; strips of fine cotton brilliantly dyed in indigo, which is used for turbans; blue and white or many-colored blankets; straw work, pottery, ostrich feathers, ivory, gold bar iron from San and Bammouningou.

Important though its commerce is Timbuctoo has few manufactures beyond those needed for the immediate use of the inhabitants. Yet the products of its tanneries and leather workers, dyers, and iron forgers, as well as the beautiful embroideries made in the town, are much sought after.

The French occupation greatly disturbed the commerce of the place, but Arabs and Soudanese are becoming reassured, and for the last six months of 1894 the imports from the south, declared to the French officials, amounted to $166,000, and those from the north for five months to $99,000, while for the month of January, 1895, the figures were $62,000 and $30,000. As the declarations are purely voluntary, M. Dubois estimates that these sums represent less than a third of the true figures.

Despite the situation, however, Timbuctoo could never have acquired commercial importance unless the country about it had been able to produce something. M. Dubois gives us the first adequate description of the lands upon the upper Niger. The valley lands are as wonderfully fertile for farming purposes as the delta of the Nile. In Africa anything can be done if you have enough water and sunshine, and the upper Niger has plenty of both. Like the Nile, it regularly inundates the lowlands every year to a depth of six or nine feet, and on receding leaves them covered with rich alluval soil. The portion of the valley of the Niger affected by the annual inundation is throughout from 80 to 100 miles broad. Above Timbuctoo are three large deltas. The first extends from Dienne and Diafarabe to Lake Debo, and contains thousands of square miles of rich agricultural lands and lands of Dia, Burgoo and Messina proper. It is watered by the Niger itself and its affluent, the Bani, and by countless lateral and transverse channels proceeding from and re-entering these rivers, and forming a natural system of irrigation. Wherever the land rises above the level of the inundations rise villages, and on one of the larger elevations is Dienne, the chief market place of the district, where are gathered all the products of the valley that are to go to Timbuctoo. Ca

COTTON PRESS OF NEW STYLE.

ANCIENT METHODS DONE AWAY WITH AND GREAT SAVING EFFECTED.

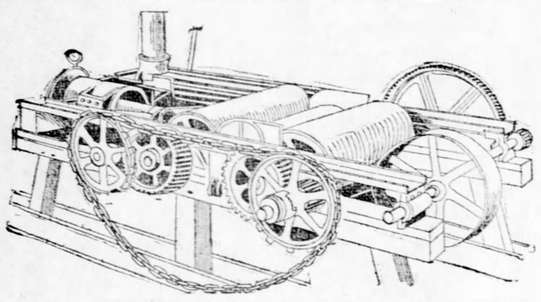
IT IS A SIMPLE MACHINE.

Novelties for Use or Amusement Recently Introduced.

THE DISCOVERIES OF WISE MEN.

Remarkable improvements have been made recently in the matter of cotton pressing. For years and years primitive methods have prevailed, without the slightest improvements. The cotton was first compressed on the plantation and then shipped to a steam compress, where it was again subjected to a pressure. All this handling added greatly to the cost of the cotton's production, but little or no changes were made until a few years ago, when radical improvements were made and the process greatly simplified. By the use of a simple piece of machinery a single handling is necessary, which is much more effective than the two compressions that have heretofore been give the cotton. The process lessens the cost very greatly.

There are several machines that



IMPROVED COTTON-PRESSING MACHINE.

do this work now, which have been patented in the last couple of years. The latest improvement is the Watburn-Swenson machine. The machine is herewith illustrated. It is, the Philadelphia "Record" says, very simple, and lacks so many of the imposing features of the great compresses now in use that it is difficult to believe the reports of its success. It weighs less than five tons, contains only 30 parts, can be set up in a space 8 by 16 feet without the preparation of a special foundation, requires only 10 horse-power for its operation, and takes but two men to run it. The compress forms the cotton into a cylindrical bale, winding it up in a web or sheet like a roll of print paper, and at the same time so perfectly compressing it that it occupies from 30 to 50 per cent. less space than cotton compressed by the machines heretofore in use. The staple is further said to be uninjured. This compress is designed to be used on the spot at which the cotton is ginned, and is therefore called the cotton ginners' compress.

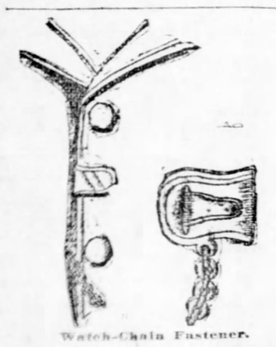
The operation of the machine is thus described: It consists of two compression cylinders 4 feet 6 inches long by 26 inches in diameter, placed horizontally face to face. Between them is a bearing for a two-inch steel core, upon which the cotton bat is wound up and compressed as fast as it comes from the condenser. The flow is directly from the gins into the condenser, and from the latter to the press, without the aid of rolls or any other device. One of the compression rolls is stationary, the bearings of the other being arranged to slide back as the diameter of the bale increases. Pressure is maintained upon this roll by a simple combination of the pneumatic and hydraulic systems. The piston rod of a hydraulic cylinder engages with a cross head, to which the bearings of the retreating pressure roll are fastened. A pipe outlet from the cylinder terminates in a stand-pipe filled about one-third with water and two-thirds with compressed air. As the bale increases in diameter the roll and piston retreat, forcing the water against the compressed air column in the stand-pipe, affording absolute self-regulation, independent of the boiler pressure.

The capacity of the press is one bale in 15 minutes where the product of four gins is available, and is seen at a plant near Jackson, Tenn., where the machine is now in practical operation. It required less than two minutes to cover the bale, discharge it from the press and insert a new core ready for another bale. The core is slightly tapered and is easily removed by a few blows with a sledge. A 500-pound bale is only 24 inches in diameter by 4 feet 4 inches long.

Not the least important point connected with the operation of this machine is the fact that jute bagging and iron or steel ties are dispensed with. In place of these a cheap grade of cotton duck is wound in a strip spirally about the bale, while the latter is still in the press. This forms a cover and a fastening claimed to be superior to the bagging and ties, and, of course, much cheaper.

A Neat Fastener For Watch Chains.

A firm in Connecticut has just patented a very neat and useful little clamp for fastening watch-chains and some other things. It may be instantly adjusted to any part of the clothing, and forms an ornament as well as a great convenience, being much more quickly brought into service than the button-hole bar, which frequently causes the button-hole to gape open, allowing the button to become

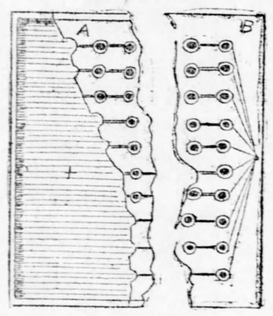


Watch-Chain Fastener.

unbuttoned. The fasteners, says the Philadelphia "Times," are finished in 14k gold and gold plate, and may be engraved with initial or emblem, thus serving as a society badge in addition to their usefulness. In another application of the device, as a scarf fastener, it presents a very neat appearance, and cannot slip or fall off, although it will not tear or fret the most delicate fabric. It is simple but practical from a spring clamp made of brass or bronze, and by lifting the lever in the center of one of its shield-like sides, the edge of a vest or of a pocket, the waistband of the trousers, the edge of a scarf, or of the belt, or any part of the clothing, may be placed between the open leaves, when an attachment will be securely made by turning down the lever, clamping the fastener into position.

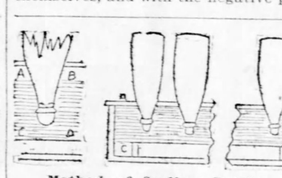
For Sealing Bottles.

In a recent number of "La Nature" A. M. Villon describes a novel method of sealing champagne bottles. The



The Rock for Sealing.

loss and deterioration of champagne due to the escape of gas has long made some process of perfect airtight sealing desirable. M. Villon accomplishes this by covering the cork and a part of the neck with a thin layer of copper electrically deposited. For this purpose the neck of the bottle is covered with a conducting substance such as black lead, zinc or copper powder, and plunged in a galvanic bath, as shown in the accompanying illustration. This bath has a cover of paraffine wood, A B, with conical holes, which are lined with copper rings. All these rings are connected among themselves, and with the negative pole

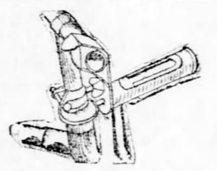


Method of Sealing Bottles.

of the dynamo; while a copper sheet in the bath is connected to the positive pole. The bottles are simply inserted in the holes, neck down, and when a layer of 2-10 or 3-10 of a millimeter has been deposited the current is stopped. The deposit may be left silvered, or given any desired shade in special baths. The process, of course, can be employed to seal bottles for mineral waters, preserves and a variety of products.

Measures a Bicycle's Speed.

If you wish to comply with the ordinances fixing a limit of speed for bicycles, it is advisable to have a safe guide. A speed measure for bicycles,

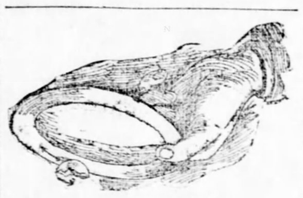


The Bicycler's Speed.

which, by the action of some liquid revolved in a tube, shows just how fast a bicycle is covering the ground, has been patented in England. A picture is shown herewith. The indicator is mounted on the handle bar, and is connected by a belt with the front wheel, which revolves the tube containing the liquid, and as the speed changes the top line of the revolving liquid is raised and lowered instantly, following every variation of the speed.

How the Earth Revolves.

The next time you have boiled eggs for breakfast, make the experiment that is here illustrated, directs the



Double Motion of the Earth.

Philadelphia "Times," and see how easy a thing it is to show the earth's double motion, its rotation on its own axis and its revolution around the sun, at the same time. In the center of the plate draw, if you choose, a big blazing sun with the yolk of the egg—provided it be hard—and then moisten the edge, or flange, of the plate with water. Place a segment of the egg shell on the plate, as shown in the illustration, and with a gentle movement of the hand you may make it not only revolve around the track you have moistened, but also spin on its axis as it goes. The upper arrow marks the direction in which it will spin on its axis, and the lower one the direction of its course around the sun. If made with care, this experiment never fails.

Fixing Black Lead Drawings.

Run the drawing through water in a conveniently-sized vessel, or wet it on both sides with a damp sponge, and lay it on a flat colorless surface to dry where it will not get stained. When dry brush the drawing lightly over with a mixture of equal parts of milk and of water, using a soft camel's-hair brush for this purpose.

OLD THEORIES ARE DISPUTED.

THE PITTSBURG COAL BED A DIRECT CONTRADICTION TO OLD TEACHINGS.

IS OF SEDIMENTARY ORIGIN.

Was Not the Direct Result of Vegetable Decomposition.

SOME NEW SCIENTIFIC FACTS.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

The science of geology teaches that coal is of vegetable origin, and that it was formed by the slow accumulation of partly decomposed vegetation on the bottom of swamps or lagoons during the long ages of the carboniferous period. This theory is entertained by the majority of scientists, and is supported by many geological facts, but, while plausible, it is not altogether invulnerable to arguments to the contrary, which are based on equally as good scientific grounds. The arguments on which the opposing theory is founded are the results of careful scientific investigations more recently carried out, which have revealed facts strikingly inconsistent with some time-honored geological teachings. One of the grievous faults of many latter-day geologists has been their disposition to follow on the lines laid down by their predecessors, instead of seeking for the truth in original paths. The fact is, nothing new can be learned by following the footsteps of those who have gone before, and allowing ourselves to be guided entirely in our investigations by the stereotyped interpretations of natural phenomena handed down to us by the old school of geology. To those who have never read the school text books on geology, the pictures of mammoths, mastodons and fossils, and the ideal scenes in carboniferous forests which accompany many newspaper articles, are quite interesting, but to the more advanced student of science such pictures can only indicate a complete lack of originality in the mind of the writer.

If the scientific investigations of the nineteenth century were not so strictly confined to beaten paths, and the investigators were more disposed to penetrate the brakes and jungles of the unexplored fields, much greater results would be attained. Buffon was great because he refused to follow the old teachers, and investigated and thought on original lines. The same can be said of many of the early teachers of geology, who had no predecessors to follow, and had to do their own thinking. While far from being perfect, these men were original, and their search for truth was earnestly and honestly conducted in the face of the bitter opposition of contemporary ignorance and superstition.

If the coal-beds of the United States were confined to small areas, and lacked uniformity in thickness, it would be an easy matter to agree with the old school of geology, and assign their origin to the vegetable deposits in the bottom of the carboniferous lagoons. But the very fact of the existence of such a coal formation as the great Pittsburg bed, which has an almost uniform thickness over an area embracing 17,000 square miles in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and which previous to the glacial epochs had an area of more than 30,000 square miles, is of itself sufficient forever to dispose of the idea of the direct vegetable origin of our coal-beds. The ideal pictures of the carboniferous forests, with their immense sigillarias, lepidodendrons, calamites, giant rushes and arborescent ferns that appear in the text books and have been transplanted to newspaper articles by ambitious but unoriginal writers were all good enough for amateurs, but to those who have dug and delved, pondered and studied over the coal in its natural position, and the characteristics of the superimposed and underlying strata, the imaginary pictures are ludicrous to some extent, and almost enough to make us doubt the honesty of the men whose teachings formed the basis for such unrealities.

We will admit all that chemistry and microscopical examination have demonstrated regarding the vegetable composition of the coal-beds, and we will not deny that there were carboniferous forests, but it is necessary for us to deny most positively that such forests were directly the source of the great coal-beds of this state, which, as above stated, are of surprising uniformity in thickness and of vast extent. There never was a forest or lagoon with an area of 30,000 square miles, in which the conditions necessary for the deposit of a coal-bed of equal extent and with a uniform thickness could have existed. No forest, tropical, sub-tropical or belonging to any latitude or clime, is, or ever was, continuous over such an immense extent of territory; and even in forests or swamps of small area the deposits of turf or peat, which are, according to the old theory, the best illustration of the development of the carboniferous coal-beds, are never uniform in thickness, simply because the amount of vegetable matter deposited in all parts of the swamp is never uniform. How, then, upon this line of reasoning are we going to explain the nature of the causes that occasioned the formation of the great Pittsburg coal-bed, which, with a dip from north to south, is laid down as smoothly and uniformly as the artificial pavement of some metropolitan square?

There is not one of the rock formations of Pennsylvania that is so persistent as the Pittsburg coal-bed, and none that preserves its typical characteristics so well in all localities. The Ferriferous limestone, which spreads all over the western part of the state, from the foothills of the Alleghenies to the Ohio line, and from Crawford to Allegheny county, is perhaps one of the most persistent of all rock formations of the state, but even this great limestone strata, so easily distinguishable on account of its peculiar fossiliferous and lithological features, is at many places absent, and in other localities it is so changed in composition and general appearance that it can be recognized only by its horizon. But the Pittsburg coal-bed is the same everywhere, with the exception of variations in the thickness of the stratum, which are not very considerable, and more important changes in the texture of the coal, which is in some places very much harder than in others, and shows variations in its texture that may be due to increased pressure from the superimposed rocks.

Another important fact in this argument that must not be overlooked is the striking correlation in the dip of the coal-bed and the adjoining rocks. Now, as it is generally admitted that the rocks were deposited in water, does not the uniformity of thickness in the coal and its persistency to adhere to the barometric level of the limestones, sand rocks and shales prove that all these strata were deposited as sediments in water of considerable depth and of great extent? The transition between the shale and the coal, and the coal and the shale and fire-clay is surprisingly abrupt, one resting upon the other, just as the masons place a brick on a stone, or a stone on a brick. You can take an inch of the coal and an inch of the shale or fire-clay where they join, and the transitionary point between the two is almost indistinguishable, because the coal rests directly on shale, and the shale lies directly on the coal.

The dividing layer of fire clay in the center of the coal-bed is another peculiar thing, and it immediately strikes the observer that it represents a change in the conditions of deposit arising from some cause than can scarcely be explained. The transition between the coal and this intermediate bed of clay is also surprisingly abrupt, indicating a sudden but gentle change. If, for some cause that science can only guess at, the sedimentary deposits were changed without any change taking place in the water, the character of the formation at the bottom would undergo just such a gentle transmutation with distinct dividing lines as is presented in the relationship of the coal to the shale rocks and fire clays.

So far as arguments based upon fossil discoveries are concerned they do not count for much, because the absence of any perfect fossils in the coal itself, and the presence of enormous quantities of fern impressions, and casts of tree trunks, limbs and branches in the shales and sand rocks at elevations far above or below the horizon of the coal, would see to support the theory of sedimentary origin of coal-beds rather than disprove it. The plant beds are sporadic; the same may be said of the beds in which fossil tree trunks are found, and the silicified tree trunks found standing in the coal mines of France with the roots in their natural position may only prove, after all, that the coal was deposited among the trees just the same as sands and gravels are being deposited to-day in many places around the roots and trunks of submerged forest trees.

But no matter how coal originated, there are facts connected with the nature of the Pittsburg coal-bed that will not harmonize with the views of the old school of geology, which teaches that it was directly due to the decomposition of enormous quantities of vegetable matter originating in the great carboniferous forests and covered up by subsequent depressions of the land, which permitted the waters of the ocean to rush in with their burden of debris, which formed the material for the shale rocks that cover the coal. We think that the arguments we have introduced above are clearly enough explanatory of the position we have assumed, a position in which we have from evidences taken from nature attempted to prove that the coal-beds like the rocks were laid down as sedimentary deposits in the bottom of the sea.

T. E. MALONE.

MODEST AS HE WAS BRAVE.

Private Jack Scudder Could See Nothing Great in His Act.

"In view of the fact that you have smelled the smoke of battle," said a Washinton "Star" writer to a retired army officer, proffering him a cigar, "you won't be afraid of this killing you."

"Oh," said he as he took it, "so long as it isn't a cigarette I can stand it. But, as I was saying," he went on, "the oddest specimen of a soldier I ever knew was Private Jack Scudder, a member of my company when I was a lieutenant during the first year of the war. Jack was a stubby little chap, illiterate and satisfied with it, and slouchy and lazy and glad of it. We were doing Virginia in those days, and fighting was frequent, and I noticed that whenever there was a skirmish anywhere in sight Jack was likely to be there. One day, after we had been at it for several months, about 20 of our men were caught on a rocky knoll by a battalion of cavalry from the other side, and there was shooting at once, but our men couldn't stand the odds, and out of their hiding place they came and away they went, all except Jack; he remained hid up among the boulders and kept right on with his fireworks. The cavalry couldn't get up to him without dismounting, and he banged away with such fatal results at one or two who tried it that they backed away to get a new start, Jack in the meantime derpping one or two more of them and firing so fast that they couldn't tell just how many men might be up there to meet them in case they made an assault. While they were dallying about it a regiment of bluecoats hove in sight and the battalion of grays skedaddled, and Jack came down to meet his rescuers. Everybody had seen the fight, and when Jack got back to camp he was the hero of the hour, and I was for making a corporal of him. I called him up to have a little private talk with him before taking active measures in his behalf and he routed me worse than he had routed the enemy.

"'Are you aware, Jack,' said I, 'that you did a very brave thing in that fight this afternoon?'

"'What fight, lieut'nant?' he responded.

"'Don't be so modest,' said I; 'you know what fight.'

"'You mean the half fight, don't you, lieut'nant? Them rebs didn't fight. Only the bluecoats fit.'

"'Well, none of them did but you.'

"'Is that so? I wuzn't noticin'.'

"'Didn't you notice that they all ran away and left you there alone?'

"'Well, I noticed I felt kinder lonesome.'

"'That's all right, Jack,' said I, getting to the point. 'You did as brave an act as a soldier could do, and I want you to be rewarded for it.'

"'What did I do, lieut'nant?'

"'You didn't run away when the others did, when you would have been perfectly justified in doing exactly as they did.'

"Jack chuckled as though something funny had occurred to him.

"'Why, lieut'nant,' he said, 'that wasn't bravery. There wus a lot of huckleberries up ther just in reach of where I wus lyin', among the rocks in the sunshine, and I wuz just too durn lazy to run.'

"I knew there wasn't much chance after that to do anything with Jack," said the officer in conclusion, "but I proposed corporalship to him as a slight token of esteem, and it seemed to disturb him and hurt his feelings so that I gave it up as a bad job."

CHANCE FOR AN INVENTOR.

A Safe Pocket for Woman's Dress Is Much Needed.

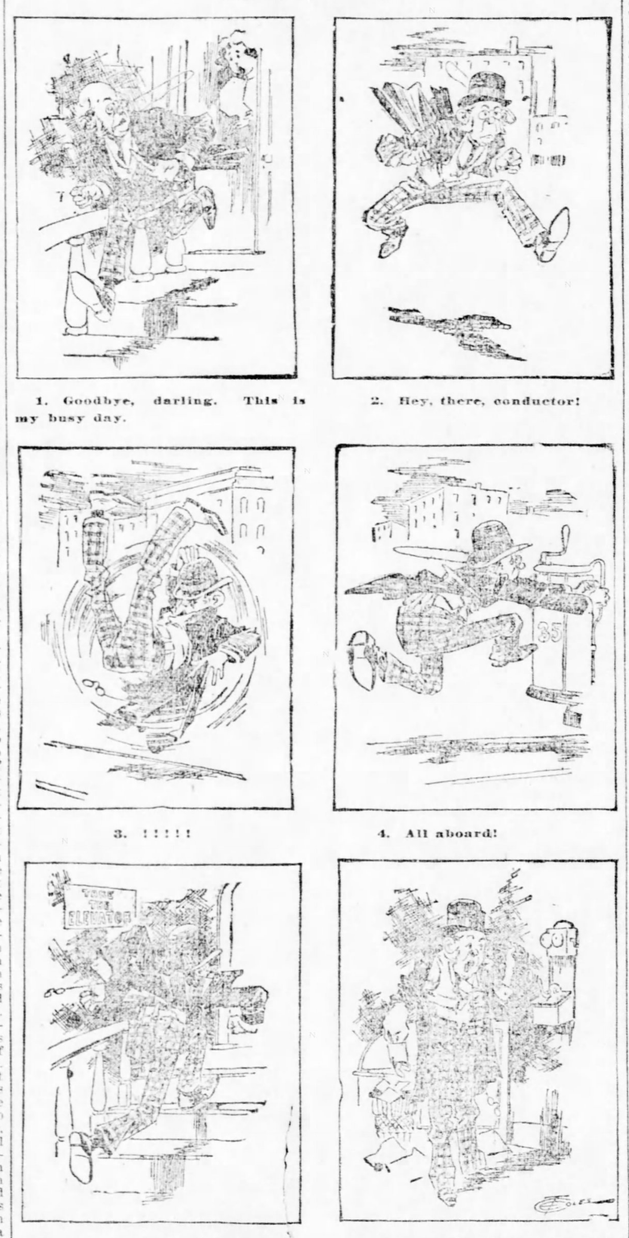
Little sympathy is aroused in the average man when he hears that a woman of the day has been a victim of pickpockets, and as a rule, says the New York "Tribune," if he is at all outspoken, his comment will be: "It served her right." Most men think, and there is reason in their idea, that the dress of a woman to-day is an invitation to the light-fingered gentry. She wears her watch dangling from a fragile chatelaine, the other end of which is attached insecurely to her belt or pinned to the dress waist; or she may reverse the order of things and put the watch in her belt, while from it a light chain depends, and on that she wears a charm frequently as heavy as the timepiece itself. In either case, a deft thief could disengage the entire outfit without much effort. The practice of carrying the pocketbook in the hand is a careless one, and women who lose their purses have only themselves to blame. The man or woman who would make a name for himself or herself should devise a safe and convenient pocket for a woman's dress.

Speak Out and Be Brief.

When you've got a thing to say,
Say it! Don't take half a day.
When your yarn's got little in it,
Crowd the whole thing in a minute.
Life is short—a fleeting vapor—
Don't you fill an eight-page paper
With a tale which, at a pinch,
Could be cornered in an inch!
Boil her down until she simmers;
Polish her until she glimmers.
When you've got a thing to say,
Say it! Don't take half a day.

—Hot Springs Thomas Cat.

HIS BUSY DAY.



1. Goodbye, darling. This is my busy day.
2. Hey, there, conductor!
3. !!!!!
4. All aboard!
5. Can't wait for the elevator.
6. Hello! Hello! Central, what's the score?

CANADA CHAFED BY RESTRAINT.

HOW UNION WITH THE UNITED STATES MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED.

SELF-INTEREST THE GUIDE.

Dr. Harper Expects Independence to Precede Annexation.

CAUSES OF POLITICAL UNREST.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

The subject of Canadian annexation is one which seems to agitate the people of the United States more than the people of Canada. Not that annexation does not interest the Canadian people. Most of them who are well informed look forward to it as a commercial or political necessity of the indefinite future. But with the masses of the people pro-annexation sentiment is considered disloyalty. So the philosophers who are looking into Canada's future say very little on this topic, and the masses of the people say nothing at all. So the casual traveler from the United States leaves Canada with the impression that there is little, if any interest, in the annexation movement there.

When I was in Quebec recently I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. J. M. Harper, who occupies a position which should make him an unprejudiced judge of the annexation question—if one can be found in Canada. Dr. Harper was born in Scotland, and no race is more loyal to the mother country than the Scotch. He has spent the greater part of his life in the American colonies as an educator—a profession in which he has attained distinction which has been recognized in the United States as well as in his adopted country. Belonging to the British branch of the Canadian colonists, he has lived for many years in the French province, Quebec. His duties as inspector superior of schools take him to the remotest corners of the province. Added to activity of mind and breadth of intelligence, Dr. Harper has the rare faculty of observation. Withal he is companionable; and so likely to draw into conversation those who have positive opinions on public questions. He has no political interests to serve, and so, as I have said, he seems to possess the qualities of an unprejudiced witness.

His views on annexation, therefore, are of more value at least than those of a more active politician.

In the first place, Dr. Harper objects to the term annexation. "Call it, rather, amalgamation," he said to me. "You may as well talk of Canada annexing the United States as of the United States annexing Canada. The use of the word 'annexation' has excited in our people a prejudice against the movement, and has added much to its unpopularity. Annexation suggests absorption; amalgamation, the union of Canada and the United States, the Canadian provinces adding so many to your list of sovereign states."

Conditions Favoring Union.

"And what will bring about this amalgamation?" I asked.

"Only two conditions may arise. There may be unrest, growing out of business depression. Such unrest has occurred more than once, and at one time the supporters of the annexation idea actually nominated a candidate who ran for parliament in New Brunswick, and was elected. It seems now that we are to have a revival of business, so that condition is not one to be expected to arise in the near future. Then there may be discontent among the younger politicians if party government assumes a stereotyped form, as it has for years. Originality of political conception can hardly be supposed to be the exclusive birthright of any one of the two great political factions of our country; and hence our younger publicists and those who have been so long members of her majesty's opposition are becoming useless under their fate of having been so long without the opportunity of doing something for their country in the positive.

"They tell me that you are in sight of a general election," I said. "Possibly there may be some chance for the men who have had to work for the good of their country in the negative?"

"Yes, the general election will occur next year," said Dr. Harper, "and it remains to be seen whether the spirit of Caesar is at last to be at rest. The difficulty with Canadian constituencies, as it is with your own, is that our elections too often hinge on the personality of the candidates. There are men, though these are of little public account, who sell their votes for so many dollars. Yes, that is too true. But there are also constituencies which sell their influence—their general influence in the affairs of the country—for a railway or a bridge, or a court house, or some other public work. And this is the main force that has led to the stereotyping of political power as a party prosperity. A periodical change of government is a good thing for a country reaching out toward its destiny as a nation. A party power, too long in control, becomes a kind of divine right. You have no claim to know, and it is an impertinence for you to ask, becomes too often the reply to the people from the stereotyped party power.

"Yes, Sir John A. Macdonald was the author of this policy of perpetuation. There's no doubt of it. But Sir John Macdonald was a man whom Canada trusted, because the destiny of Canada as a nation was the problem he was always trying to solve. He desired power, but it was a legitimate desire for power, inasmuch as his aim was to raise the prestige of the country. His methods of keeping in power were unjustifiable. There can be no doubt about that. He would have been as great a man among Canadians had he adopted a straightforward policy of ways and means. But he didn't; and the fact will not be overlooked by our historians. And, what is more, the effects of these indirect methods of his are possibly not to be run out of date for some time to come. They are being adopted still, and the moment that the people of Canada come to see that they are being adopted to keep men in power, who have no policy higher than the mere being kept in power, a change of government is to be brought about."

Independence of the Colonies.

"Do you think there will be a change at the next election?"

"I had better not answer that question. It is not for me or any bystander to say what the result will be. To prophesy would be but a cassandra-note. The Canadian constituencies are surely no worse than other constituencies, and will probably in time be trained to mind their own business—the development of the country—irrespective of the integrities and iniquities of party faction that are thrown as dust in their eyes at every election, by men who want 'to get there,' conteque cerite.

"If there be a change, there will then be less cause for unrest; less inclination toward discussing the question of annexation—or amalgamation."

"Do you think, with Senator Frye, that independence is likely to precede amalgamation?" I asked.

"I think that the imperial federation notion is but the initiatory stage toward independence. The imperial federationists, as you know, have all but suffered shipwreck; at least they have lately become fused in the so-called trade league. I remember getting into trouble once (and I am not sure I am out of the woods yet), about the matter, by taking part in a meeting which had for its primary object the formation of a local federation league in Quebec. While on a visit to England, one of our citizens became somewhat enthusiastic over the movement that was drawing toward it many of the nobility, and gentry merchants of the old country, and nothing would do on his return but establish a federation league. Of course, Great Britain's advantage is a freer trade among the nations. It would add largely to her wealth if Canada and the colonies were to admit her manufactures free of duty. This was the doctrine which the would-be founder of the proposed Quebec league was not able to escape advocating in his preliminary lecture, in which there was a great deal said about loyalty, the trade which followed the flag, etc. 'Surely, none of you,' said the lecturer, 'will miss taking advantage of this opportunity to show your loyalty toward the mother country by joining the league; the fee is only 25 cents.' As discussion was invited, I made the remark that I was quite willing to pay my 25 cents if the lecturer would guarantee that my loyalty would never afterward be impugned, and then took occasion to show that Canadians had a way of looking at these things for themselves, and that the Canada first notion was not altogether dead. My words were probably for the moment ill-advised; at least they were so esteemed by the lecturer. The Quebec federation league was never organized, and though the sickness unto death of the parent league, was never out of sight from its birth, the lecturer, I am afraid, never forgave me."

Canada's Selfish Side.

"Then you think imperial federation is dead?"

"No, not altogether dead. There are still some who think that a closer trade relationship can be established between Britain and her colonies. But this very trade notion, if it ever be developed in constitutional form, would, ere long, lead to a desire on the part of Canada to have all 'the profits' for herself. National pride is no longer unselfish. Our people want to trade wherever the opening up of trade will pay, and if the connection with the mother country should ever come to stand in the way of our getting all 'the profits,' there will certainly arise an inclination on the part of our people to try the experiment of 'going it alone.'"

"You think, then, that amalgamation with the United States is largely a question of trade interest—independence first and annexation afterward?"

"Very largely. The time when trade followed the flag is long gone by. Your people deal where they can buy cheapest or sell for the most money. There is no very high-toned national feeling among you. You are proud of your country, but take an American to France or England and show him that he can make more money there, and he will not want to return to the United States. And so it is with the Canadian. He will be found where the best living is to be had, and that is probably why so many of us are to be found in your country."

"I have seen published in the United States recently a statement that the annexation movement would probably start in the province of Quebec," I said.

Dr. Harper shook his head. "Quebec will stand out against the movement," he said, "and, no doubt, will have to be coerced, though not necessarily by force of arms. The Catholic church is the true church of the French-Canadians, and the church would oppose union with your country, because under your laws it could not exercise the influence it does now. It has tried to do in the United States what it has accomplished here; but your people will not have it. Its influence will be cast against amalgamation of any kind. And, then, consider the fact that the French-Canadians are a distinct people, with a language of their own and with a rapidly developing literature of their own. If Canada had a literature amalgamation would be a matter of much greater difficulty than it would be now. All that Canada can as yet claim is that a few writers of some eminence have been born in this country."

Poets of the Second Class.

"But you have a Canadian school of poets, have you not?"

"Our poets are American more than Canadian," was Dr. Harper's answer, "and your publishers are to blame for it if there is any blme going. Poetry does not sell in Canada., but it has something of a market value in the United States, and, of course, our poets can hardly be expected to overlook this."

Dr. Harper has himself written much that has found favor with the publishers of poetry. He has been ranked among the more prominent Scottish poets in America by John D. Ross, of New York, in his book of biographies. "It is a pity, however," said he, "that there is not more of a truly national spirit in all of our poets. The best of our writers of poetry are men of the highest genius, and I am sorry to think that their influence is not altogether for good among our aspirants for poetical fame. A national poetry should breathe the spirit of the country—should sing with the voice of its mountains and its streams—should breathe of the soil—in a word, should hallow the spots that have hallowed its birth. But many of our singers despising the ballad are fast dunning its seed on the sonnet. Indeed, much of our second-rate poetry—and, remember, it is our second-rate singers that have been the world's nation-makers—for who can classify Robert Burns with John Milton, or Tom Moore with Browning—reminds me of the description an old house-painter gave of the way he would sometimes paint a marble mantel. He said that he painted it white, and then, daubing some black paint on an old hat, he stood off and threw the hat at the painting until it was mottled. I have an idea that these minor poets of ours write a very commonplace set of verses and then stand off and throw a handful of striking adjectives and adverbs at them. The adjectives and the adverbs are what catch the eye of the publisher, and thus render the second or third-rate sonnet more valuable in the eye of its author than the ballad that would possibly live forever."

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

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ORIGIN OF BLACKGUARD.

It Came Into Being About the Time Coal Was First Used.

It is curious, says an exchange, that the word "blackguard" came into the language just about the time when coal came into domestic use. In the sixteenth century colliers were far from popular, and in great houses the unliveried menials employed to carry coals to the fires were called "black guards." Putting two and two together, as it were, the word "blackguard" soon became a term of reproach. The reason why colliers were disliked was that coals were for a long time popularly supposed by the ignorant masses to be unwholesome. Thus a man who would carry coals was easily judged capable of any indignity. The "knavery of the colliers" of Newcastle is referred to by Decker—1607—and contemporary and earlier writers have also sneering or depreciatory references.

BAD WEATHER IN OCTOBER

FOSTER PREDICTS HEAVY STORMS AND KILLING FROSTS FOR NEXT MONTH.

CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE.

Suggestion for Putting Undertow Irrigation to a Test.

HOW WATER AIDS VEGETATION.

Correspondence of The Post.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 25.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 25th to 29th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 30th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of October 1, the great central valleys 2d to 4th, and the eastern state about the 5th. This disturbance will be of very considerable energy, and following it the cool wave will bring very low temperatures. The warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about September 30, the great central valleys October 2, and eastern states 4th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about October 3, great central valleys 5th, and eastren states 7th.

The second disturbance of October will reach the Pacific coast about the 6th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 7th, great central valleys 8th to 10th, eastern states 11th. Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 6th, great central valleys 8th, and eastern states 10th. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about 9th, great central valleys 11th, eastern states 13th.

The first half of October will be very stormy, average rainfall will gradually decrease from first to middle, and increase from middle to last part of the month. From 8th to 16th will be the period of highest average temperatures in the great central valleys. Further west the high temperature will occur a little earlier, and further east a little later. The week of greatest extremes of temperature will occur from 13th to 19th, and during this period the greatest storms of the month will occur. The week following the 15th will be notable for killing frosts unusually far southward.

October will be nearly average in temperature when we put the temperature of the whole United States for the whole month together. Draw a line from Winnipeg down the Mississippi river to its mouth and the country east of that line will average below and west of that line above the usual normals. Some very severe changes in temperature will occur, particularly near the middle of the month, but taking the averages of each locality for the whole month no great extremes in these averages will occur anywhere in the United States. The coldest monthly averages for October appear to fall along the lines from Chicago to Cincinnati and from Cincinnati to Boston.

Rainfalls of October will be nearly the reverse of the temperatures. Deficiencies will occur generally north and west of the Ohio river and west of the Mississippi, and excesses south and east of the Mississippi. No very great extremes in the monthly averages of rainfall are expected, and in large portions of the country the precipitation for the month will be near the normal.

The average weather conditions of October for the whole country promise well for crops; very favorable for fall sown grains and the maturing of the cotton crop. Injury to cotton by September dry weather may not be entirely remedied, but late frosts and an increase in rainfall will make a better cotton crop than the conditions at the close of September seem to indicate.

The first half of October will be notable for dangerous storms which will probably culminate in great destruction not far from the 16th.

Practical tests have shown that an irrigation ditch filled with brush will continue good from five to ten years. Willow brush is best, because, being straight, it can more readily be covered into a small ditch.

Any kind of wood or leaves will answer the same purpose. Cane stalks, either the sugar or sorghum, after they have been run through the mill, make good filling for the ditches, and probably corn stalks are the very best after gravel, slate and sand.

Wood and other vegetable matter when covered into a ditch decay very slowly, and will continue to hold an excess of water till they have completely decomposed and become solid earth.

On the Neff farm, heretofore described, a well 15 feet deep was dug in a low place in the bottom of a short ravine. The well was not a success, and was filled with stumps, brush and vegetable trash. The washings of the ground finished the work, and left a plat of ground nearly level and probably 40 feet in diameter.

On this filled-in earth Neff planted plum, peach and cherry trees in a thick cluster, their shade completely covering the ground. For years that thicket has never failed to yield enormous crops.

The decay of the material thrown into the old well leaves spaces that are filled with water from the spring rains and the summer droughts have no effect on the crop of fruits.

Water in sufficient quantities and never in excess is the all-important item for the production of crops. Soil has nothing to do with the crops, except to retain a sufficient moisture for conducting a healthful current of electricity.

Too much water generates too strong a current and insufficient moisture prevents a healthful current. Some vegetables require a stronger current than others and therefore more moisture, and where more water is necessary in order to induce stronger currents soils that hold more water become necessary.

The great success of iron rust as a fertilizer is in the aid it gives to the soil in generating a healthy current of electricity downward in vegetation. By the use of the iron fertilizer less moisture is necessary. Too much of this fertilizer will kill vegetation by causing too strong a current, as in the case with too much water.

Undertow irrigation and the iron fertilizer as discussed in these bulletins are attracting much attention and many experiments are being made in various parts of the United States and with various crops.

These experiments need not stop for the winter. Plant the seeds and care for them as you would house plants. For undertow irrigation use a barrel or tub, put the gravel, cobs or other material at the bottom, tamp clay over it, then soil on the clay. Pour water on top and plant the seeds.

A faucet near the bottom of the tub will enable you to draw the water off when there is too much and this will show you how the soil filters the water for artificial springs.

W. T. FOSTER.

Turkish Funerals.

It helps American women to realize the down-troddenness of their sisters in Turkey when, says "Harper's Weekly," they are told that the Turkish widows are sometimes denied even the moderate satisfaction of following their husband's remains to their last resting-place. When Ismail Pasha died, 800 of his sorrowing rellets, after sitting up for a week at his wake, expressed their purpose of walking barefoot in procession at his funeral at Cairo. The authorities at the palace heard of it, and the widows were locked up. But what an impressive spectacle a married man's funeral at Cairo must be when the palace does not interfere!

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1895.

There is no doubt and no disguise of the fact that South Carolina wants to get rid of negro suffrage, and we fancy if the same conditions as to population existed in Pennsylvania as in the Palmetto state—that is an overwhelming majority of negro voters—we would endeavor to do the very same thing and without much regard to constitutional guarantees, if they could be evaded. Unrestricted negro suffrage was the great mistake of the reconstruction policy. It was bad for the negroes and bad for the whites.

The Spanish minister to the United States is much given to newspaper interviews and letters, and feeling that he has a bad cause, for an American atmosphere, he is not particularly cautious in what he says. A couple of days ago he was reported from Madrid as having telegraphed to Spain that the United States had decided to confiscate the arms and munitions of war found on suspicious vessels. Attorney-General Harmon denies this, and says the decisions of the federal courts will govern the action of the government. The acquittal of the filibusters carried with it the surrender of the property seized with them. There was no confiscation.

Senator Blackburn has been making a vigorous canvass for re-election as senator from Kentucky, and it has been claimed there is no question of his election. He has been running on a free coinage platform. The Louisville "Courier-Journal" disputes the claim that he will succeed, and predicts there is no chance of his success. The best thing Kentucky can do for itself and the Democracy of the Union is to send John G. Carlisle back to the senate and allow Mr. Blackburn to go into retirement; and most people think that will be the upshot of the lively fight going on in that state. The senatorial term does not commence until the day the Cleveland administration goes out; that is, the 4th day of March, 1897.

The American millionaire matrimonial market has undoubtedly had much life thrown into it, as viewed through English spectacles, by the engagement of the Duke of Marlborough to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, with the understanding that $3,000,000 of American money, and more if needed, will be devoted to the restoration of the glories planned by John and Sarah Churchill at Blenheim some 200 years ago. The founder of the house, who had an itching palm for gold as well as great military genius, if in the land of the living would very likely approve the start in life young Marlborough is making. A correspondent in London says it has filled many broken-down aristocrats in England with envy, and it will be little matter of surprise if a number of them run over here to try their luck. Scores of fine old families are in a bad way, owing to agricultural depression and disastrous speculations on the stock exchange or the race course. The savage ridicule of the English papers poured out on these fortune-hunters is one of the pleasing incidents of this rage for American money. There is a prospect, however, for the increase of British millionaires in the middle and lower classes by the South African gold frenzy, and they will enter as competitors with American girls in the work of restoring the grandeur of the ancient families.

A New York paper credits General Schofield with the Washingtonian merit of never "slopping over," and the words mean a great deal. They hardly apply to the successor of the general, General Miles. It appears he received the other day a confidential intimation from Secretary Lamont, the kindest and most discreet of men, that he might be or would be appointed successor of General Schofield, in command of the army. General Miles hastened to communicate the announcement to the press. At first he furnished only a hint. Sunday, before Schofield's seat was cold, he submitted to a long interview on the subject, which was printed in the Monday morning papers, in which he stated that Secretary Lamont had notified him he would be appointed, and talked about the future of the army. Secretary Lamont was asked on Sunday if General Miles was to be appointed, and said he could not make an announcement on the subject. In "blabbing" the rumor that he was to be appointed General Miles violated all the decorous usages of his rank and profession.

CUBAN RECOGNITION.

The governors of the states and territories of the Union having been interrogated regarding the struggle now in progress in Cuba, with few exceptions declare themselves in favor of the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents, and of the ultimate annexation of the island to the United States. Governor Evans, of South Carolina, favors assistance to the insurgents and annexation to the United States on sanitary grounds, and there is about as much common sense put forth in his brief letter as the other advocates of annexation venture on. "The island," the governor says, "is a standing menace to the health of the southern ports and the entire nation," and he adds that if we could gain it by force or purchase the yellow fever would no longer infest our cities. Governor Morton, of New York, who is a presidential possibility, "does not care to express an opinion in the matter," and Governor McKinley, who is also troubled with a large-sized bee, is clearly the "young-man-afraid-of-his-horses," and blazes his pathway after this fashion:

COLUMBUS, Sept. 30.—I most politely decline to go on record. At this time I do not care to speak about it. In my position it were better that I say nothing now. Perhaps later I may have something to say.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY, JR.

Republicans who censure the caution of the president, who is invested with the responsibility of action, and who, when he speaks on the subject, must declare the will of the American people, will take what comfort they can from this evasive answer of the Napoleonic McKinley.

The question of recognizing the Cubans as belligerents will probably turn on the fact whether they have a de facto government in operation, having control over any considerable part of the island. This is a plain matter, and will depend on advices from our own agents in Cuba. There have been various reports of a purpose to put in operation an organized civil government, and when this is done Cuban recognition will become a practical question. Unquestionably our people will demand it, and the government, following well-established precedents, will concede it.

THE IRISH WAR ISSUE.

What is called the "advance step" of the recent convention of delegates of Irish societies at Chicago may well be received with caution by the cooler heads, who have the interests of the national cause as much at heart as the enthusiasts, whose judgment, never of the best, in this case seems to have run away with itself. No one dreams, who keeps his wits about him, of a successful resort to arms to achieve, not home rule, as generally understood, and the law of our political being in this country, but the independence of Ireland and its entrance into the family of nations as a sovereign power. "The Post" has been too long and too earnest and sincere a champion and defender of the Nationalist cause, as defined by the best minds of Ireland, and supported in England and Scotland by the great body of the Liberals and Radicals, to encourage this will-o'-the-wisp. It is at once a delusion and a snare, and rather the outcome of rivalries of Irish factions than the well-matured judgment of leaders of experience, integrity and intelligence.

The Irish Nationalists have over 80 members of the house of commons, comprising a formidable minority and one that will be sure to make its power felt in the contentions of English parties. We hear nothing from them in support of this idea of a declaration of war by a few enthusiasts 3,000 miles away, upon whom none of the perils of even an attempt at such a conflict will unquestionably fall. On the other hand we see the Irish National party going ahead in its plans of constitutional agitation so wisely devised by Parnell and taken up by Gladstone. The recent revolution in English politics, with which the parson and the publican had fully as much to do as opposition to home rule, has changed the conditions, but who can tell for how long as regards the home rule cause? It looks as if the Conservatives were bent on their old trick of stealing the principles of the Liberals, not only as to the amelioration of Irish grievances, but as to "the mending" of the house of peers. There are statements, on the authority of Dr. O'Sullivan, of Ireland, who was a delegate to the Chicago convention, that Justin McCarthy anticipates concessions from the present government in the direction of home rule. We have not much faith in this, but it shows that the Nationalists, taking the position of an independent party, which was the policy Parnell maintained, are ready for negotiations with either side.

We have no doubt of the sincerity of most of those who accept the Chicago plan, but reject their wisdom as leaders. The first sign of such a "war" as has been proposed will be followed by fresh coercion on the part of England. It will set back the parliamentary home rule campaign for years, and will turn thousands and tens of thousands of Englishmen now in favor of Irish local government into coercionists. It will divide the Irish people and their sympathizers in the United States, Canada and Australia, and effectually wipe out the great sympathy for the home rule cause felt by the American people. In every respect the proposed "war" policy is fraught with mischief, and in no single respect can we discover an iota of good to result from it. We advise Irish men and Irish women, whose contributions are so important, to let those who talk so valiantly about war at long range do all the fighting and provide all the money.

HARRISON ASSERTS HIMSELF.

The recent interview with John C. New, of Indianapolis, to the effect that ex-President Harrison was not a candidate for president, and did not believe the nomination of either McKinley or Reed would be wise policy, has a good-sized string to it, which Mr. New proceeds in another interview to unravel. As he managed General Harrison's campaign in 1888, was appointed as a reward consul-general to London, the best-paying office in the president's gift, and is known as a close and devoted friend, what he says counts for something. In the supplementary interview Mr. New says he has no doubt General Harrison would accept a nomination in 1896. This is not based, he says, on any information from General Harrison, but on the unmistakable drift of public sentiment, which Mr. New believes to be favorable, enumerating the reasons therefor, which are, of course, complimentary to the ex-president. One of the principal reasons is that, having served one term with honor, he has the confidence of the people. There is a great deal in this, which the friends of McKinley and Reed should take into account before they set aside Harrison. It was a recognized element in the strength of Grover Cleveland as a candidate in 1892. As to General Harrison's position, Mr. New now says:

He has been president of this country once, and the position could hardly bring to him any additional honor, and he is not a candidate for it. By this I mean that he will not enter into a struggle for a nomination which could not bring him any more honor, but which would bring him more cares. If the Republican party should find a man who it believes would be more acceptable to the masses Mr. Harrison would cheerfully acquiesce in their selection. If the sentiment of the country is for him, and there can be no doubt of that, he will accept the nomination.

The closing sentence settles the question. "If the sentiment of the country is for him, and there can be no doubt of that, he will accept the nomination." Also, it is indicated, should the convention get into a row over Reed, McKinley, Morton or Allison, the general will come to the rescue of his beloved party and accept the sacrifice. In fact, we notice much resemblance between the position of General Harrison and that of Mr. Cleveland in 1892. He was not a candidate in the light of seeking the nomination, but would not stand in the way of the people having their way. We believe General Harrison is the strongest man the Republicans could nominate next year, and unless the Quay-Platt combination can defeat him, he will again lead the Republican hosts.

A QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The opinion of the court of appeals of New York in the case of John Y. McKane, the noted Coney Island boss, is a refreshing document on the question of the responsibility of election officers vested with large powers for the honest discharge of their duties. McKane was convicted and is in prison serving out his sentence for violation of that part of the election laws which requires proper publicity of the registration lists, so that they may be examined with a view of their correction. Instead of doing this the election officers threw obstacles in the way of those desirous of correcting the list. McKane's appeal was on the ground that, as he was not a registration officer, it was impossible that he should have committed the crime. The court of appeals admits part of this, but finds he was engaged in a conspiracy for the purpose of casting fraudulent votes, and the concealment of the registry list was part of the plan. To stem the tide of evidence against him showing his part in this conspiracy to debauch the ballot, testimony was given of McKane's excellent private character. Says the court of appeals in its opinion: "He was the superintendent of the Sabbath school of the Methodist church, and seems to have exercised a potent influence upon the religious life of the people." It is impossible to trace even a suggestion of irony in this last remark of the court. McKane was heard fully in his own behalf, and he also "gave proof of his good character by some of the most prominent business men in the county. He was evidently," says the court, "what might be termed a popular man, who had many friends. He had the power to retain them and to increase their number. These witnesses testified that his reputation was good."

Notwithstanding all this McKane was convicted, and is in Sing Sing serving his sentence. The court of appeals refused to interfere, and in its decision upon the main question involved says: "He who by command, counsel or assistance procures another to commit a crime is, in morals and in law, as culpable as the actual, visible actor himself, for the reason that the criminal act, whatever it may be, is imputable to the person who conceived it and set the forces in motion for its actual accomplishment. The fact that he may be for some reason incapable of committing the same offense himself is not material so long as it can be traced to him as the moving cause by instigating others to do what he could not do himself. This was the rule of the common law, and it has been applied to offenses like this under special statutes."

And it is very good law to keep in view these days, and in this region, and in municipal affairs, where grave offenses are committed by the dupes of those high in position, who seek to escape all responsibility and censure by the fact that they were not directly concerned, even if they were inventing, consenting and advising parties.

RETIREMENT OF THE CURRENCY.

The New York convention took ground in favor of the gradual retirement of government demand notes. This is necessary to place the national finances in a sound condition. It is necessary to destroy the "endless chain" that is used by speculating interests to draw gold from the treasury and subject the government to such humiliations as the issue of bonds and purchase of gold to maintain its demand notes. The "battle-stained greenback" is regarded with much reverence, and filled an important part in the finances of the war period, but that is passed, and it is now used to embarrass the government. To-day a million of gold may be withdrawn from the treasury by the presentation of greenbacks for redemption. To-morrow the greenbacks will be paid out again, and again used to draw gold from the treasury, and so on. If the government was out of the banking business, and if it didn't have $500,000,000 demand notes outstanding subject to redemption in gold, the speculators in foreign exchange, or those who owe money abroad, would be forced to gather the gold as best they could, from the banking institutions of the country. As it is now, all they have to do is to tap Uncle Sam's yellow reservoir, which is as easy as walking across Wall street. Our gold reserve, maintained as a guarantee of the demand notes, is used as a speculative convenience by the capitalists and money traders in their gold shipments to Europe.

It may take some time to educate the people to the point of demanding the retirement of the $500,000,000 demand notes now in circulation. At one time or another all parties have advocated such issues. The supreme court has sustained their constitutionality. The people have become infected with the notion that the only safe banknote currency is one having the government indorsement, ignoring the fact that other peoples, those of England, France, Germany and Canada, have remitted this function to private associations, and divorced their governments from all connection with the banking business further than the work of supervision to see that the laws are adhered to in the management of the banking institution and the note-holder made perfectly safe. It is entirely competent for the United States to do the same. All the gold it should be required to keep on hand is the amount necessary to pay the interest on the public debt, and this can be easily secured by requiring the customs taxes to be paid in gold.

HOLDING BIG CARDS.

The Democrats of Ohio in this campaign are holding big cards that should spur them to the utmost endeavor. If James E. Campbell is elected governor, it does not seem that anything in sight can prevent his nomination as the Democratic candidate for president. The admirable qualifications of the Ohio candidate—the fact that he represents the younger and more vigorous elements of the party—that he has qualities of an aggressive and determined administrator of public affairs, and can be neither coaxed, bought nor bullied, all combine to make him one of the strongest Democrats in the public mind. Combined with this are certain taking personal qualities, understood by all men.

Democrats throughout the country are weary of New York supremacy and dictation, and this feeling has been aggravated by the failure of the party at the late state convention to make a thorough and honorable union of all its forces. It appears just as strong as ever that the governing forces of New York politics regard the control of the great city and its patronage as more important than any question of national success. That is the way it has been for years. The names now associated with city politics have only an unfragrant remembrance in the memories of most Democrats. There is nothing in them that appeals to any stronger motive than spoils, patronage and power in municipal administration. Tilden and Cleveland were strong because they separated themselves from this idea.

This is one of the many reasons why the Democrats welcome the appearance of Governor Campbell of Ohio, or Colonel Morrison of Illinois, or Secretary Carlisle of Kentucky, as strong presidential probabilities.

Answers to Correspondents.

A Constant Reader, Massillon, O.—Residents of any state, if they are 21 years of age, can obtain a marriage license in this city.

Student, City—Allegheny county was created September 24, 1788, from parts of Westmoreland and Washington counties. On December 18 the new county was divided into Moon, St. Clair, Mifflin, Elizabeth, Versailles, Plumb and Pitt townships.

JOHN BULL GIVEN WARNING.

President Cleveland, It Is Said, Will Act in the Venezuela Matter.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 1.—Moses E. Clapp left for New York to-night to attend Thursday a hastily-arranged meeting of the Manoa company, limited, to consider immediate steps to take possession of the territory embraced within the concession from Venezuela. The outcome of the meeting may be fraught with serious results. A portion of the territory is in dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, and, it is said, the grant of concession was a shrewd stroke of diplomacy of the Venezuelan president, for the purpose of drawing the United States directly into action to force Great Britain to abandon her usurpation of territory in Venezuela.

The syndicate has given notice that it will take possession of its territory within a month. But diplomatic correspondence on the subject between Washington and London has been going on for some time. President Cleveland, and Secretary Olney are said to be one on the question, and three letters, it is reported, have been sent to Mr. Bayard, instructing him to notify the British government that unless the whole question is submitted to arbitration, and settled within 90 days, the United States will act upon its own view of the Monroe doctrine. Thursday's meeting in New York, it is said, is called to consider the details of taking possession of the land embraced in the concessions.

FIREMEN GATHERING.

Parade with 10,000 Men in Line Expected at Reading To-Day.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

READING, Pa., Oct. 1.—This was the opening day of the great gathering of state firemen. Among the first to register was John Steel, first assistant chief engineer of the Pittsburg fire department, who was this afternoon placed in nomination for vice-president. At 2 o'clock this afternoon President George W. Brooks called the convention to order. Mayor Shanaman, upon behalf of the city, delivered the address of welcome, and was followed with an address by Charles M. Blank, president of Firemen's union and chief marshal of the parade.

The fight for the next convention is between Johnstown and Scranton. The election of officers, which takes place tomorrow, already has the following candidates for president: Gilbert S. Thompson of Landsdale, Geo. W. Gray of Plymouth, John T. Garman of Philadelphia and Irvin F. Hahne of Lock Haven.

Pittsburg is represented by these delegates: Engine company No. 7, Alex J. F. Burns; No. 8, Lewis Kemler; No. 10, John S. Allen, and John B. Lucot, alternate; No. 12, Frank McClelland, and Arthur Stamm, alternate; No. 13, H. Anderson; No. 15, Walter W. King; No. 17, Joseph McDonald and J. L. Garrow, alternate; No. 19, Edward G. E. Bloom; Nos. 20 and 22, August Lehman and Chas. Lindsey; No. 23, Evan Jones; No. 3, Geo. W. King; W. H. Sarrah, of Braddock, and B. R. Culbertson and J. C. Bauer, of Homestead. About 10,000 men will be in the parade tomorrow. To-night the Reading firemen's union to the 600 delegates and their wives. The orators were Judges Ermentrout, Edlich and Bland.

BUY TITLES AT HOME.

A Suggestion to Prevent Foreigners Marrying American Millions.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—"Truth" says to-day commenting upon the engagement of the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt:

"British mammas and their daughters will soon be clamoring for protection, if all the prizes in the marriage market are to fall to the American damsels. The mania for titles inherent in the Anglo-Saxon it is in vain to contend against. But the matter is somewhat serious to the United States. That country must be a great lover through the accumulations of its wealth, crossing the Atlantic. If this continues the United States will do well to manufacture the coveted article at home, for it is a wooden nutmeg that is easily bought. The existence of titles, it is true, is not in accordance with the simplicity of republican institutions; but, in view of the heavy drain, this might be overlooked and the parents of any girl might be allowed to buy her a title, say, for $500,000.

"The pubic treasury would thus be filled with dollars and the girl would remain at home. There would still be the difficulty of finding husbands in the home market, for the Americans are as strongly opposed to becoming rich through their brides as the British noblemen are in favor of this mode of enrichment."

NEW FORM OF CATALEPSY.

Man at Cleveland Whose Sleeping Puzzles the Doctors.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 1.—The medical profession here is greatly interested in the case of Peter Crawford, a New York mail messenger. A year ago he was thrown from a mail wagon in New York and injured about the spine. Being unable to work, he came here and interested himself in the religious work in the men's home on Michigan street.

After a month or two he began to sleep for periods of 36 to 40 hours. By and by he began to sleep almost continuously, and was only awakened after much hard work, and for a short time at a time. The doctors, after treating him privately for a time, have now taken him to the city hospital. They say his trouble is cataleptic, but declare the form is almost unheard of. The young man has been asleep now most of the time for six months. When awake he suffers violent pain.

Will Ask Pardon for Bardsley.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The board of pardons at its meeting in the latter part of November, will be asked to pardon ex-City Treasurer John Bardsley. That statement was authoritatively made yesterday by Robert Alexander counsel for Mr. Bardsley. Among those who are urging the pardon is ex-Mayor Edwin H. Fitler, who had a talk with Governor Hastings on the subject. The governor is said to favor it.

The Praise of Sozodont.

Like the famous article itself, is in almost everybody's mouth. The people know that it preserves, as well as beautifies, the teeth. Hence it is the standard Tooth Wash of the period.

DRIVEN IN BY COLD.

Story of a Man Who Wanted Three Cents to Buy Food.

The Liberty street mission, which has cared for so many homeless men during the past two years, is preparing for the winter's work. The nights of late have driven in many wanderers who were familiar figures here last winter, and the indications are that the return of the good times will not wholly depopulate the mission lodging house. Monday night 35 men were allowed to sleep there, and last night 25 were given shelter.

The work this winter will be along the lines of that of the past two years. Revs. N. L. Brown, formerly of the Denny Methodist Episcopal church, has been appointed pastor, and will assume charge next Sunday night, when he will preach his first sermon in the Liberty street church. Adam Nixon, well known through his connection with the mission for two years, is at his old post, in charge of the building. He said to a "Post" reporter last night:

"Our patrons are beginning to come in again, and as soon as the weather gets real cold I suppose we will have all we can accommodate. We have kept as many as 250 men, 200 about the size of our room. We aim to get work for those who will work, and have helped many since we started. Those who will not work are eventually set adrift. The gospel service is held every evening, and we aim to get the homeless to attend them by giving them food and shelter. When a man has a full stomach he is more inclined to listen to a sermon than when he is hungry. Some are grateful, others are thankless. True, our accommodations are not of the best, but the room is always warm, and no one goes away hungry. It is better than sleeping outdoors in cold weather."

Mr. Nixon took the reporter through the room where the lodgers were sleeping. Old pews furnished couches for some, while others were lying on the carpeted floor. The odor that pervaded the apartment was what could be expected from the condition of the occupants. No man is turned away unless he is known to be unworthy. Mr. Nixon has had years of experience in this line, and it is hard to impose on him. An instance illustrating this, as well as the tricks of the people he has to deal with, occurred while the reporter was talking to him. A poorly dressed man with a badly-crippled leg came in and asked for a nickel to get something to eat. He said he had two cents, and when Mr. Nixon promptly refused the nickel, offered to compromise on three cents, but was given the 5 cents, and followed. Before he landed in a saloon two squares away he had asked three men to give him money, and inquired of a fourth where he could find a resort of a nature that is frowned upon by the social purity leagues.

"I thought so," was Mr. Nixon's comment. "I spotted him for a fraud as soon as I saw him, and he comes to the mission for lodging when he gets right cold I shall take a great deal of pleasure in refusing him."

TAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.

An East End Man Shot in a House at Aspinwall.

A man named Duncan, said to reside in the East End, was shot and seriously wounded by J. R. Ellis, of Aspinwall, Tuesday morning, and an attempt was made to keep the occurrence from the public. The shooting occurred about 1 a. m., when it seems that Duncan, who was under the influence of liquor, started out to find the home of William Hunker. He made a mistake and rang the bell at the residence of Aspinwall Miss Hill, a teacher in the public schools, responded, and on opening the door and finding a stranger there became frightened and ran upstairs screaming.

Mr. Ellis heard her, and ran down with a revolver. As soon as he saw Duncan he opened fire, thinking he was a burglar, shooting him through the leg and groin and lodging a ball in a book in his pocket. Duncan did not realize even then that he was in the wrong house, but attacked Ellis with a chair. He then wandered out, and explanations were made to a crowd which had been attracted by the noise. Dr. Hunkee, Mr. Hunker was sent for and cared for Duncan, and had him removed to his home in the East End.

REFUSED TO BE ARBITRATOR.

The Huntingdon-Mifflin Deadlock Brightens Democratic Chances.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 1.—Judge Biddle, of Carlisle, was to-day selected as the arbitrator between Judge McKnight Williamson, of Huntingdon, and H. I. Culbertson, of Mifflin, Republican candidates for judge of the court of common pleas in the Huntingdon-Mifflin district. The contestants met in Lewistown today, and then adjourned to this city after having taken the two hundred and seventy-odd ballots.

Judge Williamson argued that he had been appointed judge by Governor Hastings in pursuance of recent legislation, and Mr. Culbertson contended that Huntingdon had already more than its share of judicial honors by the appointment of Judge Orlady to the superior court bench. After hearing both contestants Judge Biddle announced that he would make no decision at all, and would no longer be considered as arbitrator. The result will be that both the Republican candidates, Culbertson and Williamson, will remain in the field. Unless one of the latter withdraws the chances for the election of the Democratic candidate, J. N. Bailey, are very good.

BALD BEATEN.

Cooper Wins the Mile and Quarter-Mile Events at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 2.—The one-day national circuit cycling meet, held at Fountain Ferry to-day, was the most successful yet held at that beautiful resort. One world's record was eclipsed. R. C. Coulter, of San Francisco, rode a third of a mile in 36 1-5 seconds, which is 2 1-5 seconds off the class B record, held by Arthur Gardner, made here last December, in 38 2-5 seconds. The attendance was over 5,000. Summaries of class B events:

Two-thirds mile, open—Bald won, Murphy second, Gardner third. Time, 1:29 3-5.

Two-mile handicap—Anderson (125 yards) first, Wells (150 yards) second, DeCardy (100 yards) third. Time, 4:39.

Mile open, paced by Willie DeCardy on a single—Cooper won, Bald second, Murphy third. Time, 2:13 3-5. The other starters were Kiser, Maxwell, Wells and Gardner.

Quarter-mile open—Cooper won, Gardner second, Bald third. Time, :31. Sims, Kiser and DeCardy also started.

QUAY'S BIRTHDAY.

The 62d Anniversary Celebrated With a Family Reunion.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Sept. 30.—To-day was the sixty-second birthday of Senator Quay, and the occasion was marked by a pleasant reunion of the members of his family. Many friends and neighbors called to congratulate the senator, and numerous telegrams were received. Those present, aside from the senator, Mrs. Quay and their three daughters, Misses Mary, Coral and Susan, and their son, Richard Quay and wife, of Sewickley, were the senator's brother, Jerome Quay, superintendent of Morganza, and his wife and three daughters, Miss Quay, Mrs. Thayer, of Allegheny, and Mrs. Frank, of Sewickley. The only absentee was Lieutenant A. G. C. Quay, of the United States army. One of the Misses Quay said: "This is papa's day, and we are just having a real good, cosy time all to ourselves, the first time for a long, long time."

The Brooklyn Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn was launched at Cramps' shipyard to-day. She was christened by Ida May Schleren, daughter of the mayor of Brooklyn. The Brooklyn is classed as a steel armored cruiser, having four eight-inch barbette turrets. Her cost, exclusive of armament, is $2,986,000. The ship's battery will consist of eight six-inch breech-loading rifles of 35-caliber, 12 five-inch breech-loading rifles of the rapid-fire type, 12 six-pounder rapid-fire guns, four one-pounder rapid-fire guns and four machine guns.

A Love-Sick Girl Kills Herself.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 2.—Isabel, the pretty 15-year-old daughter of Jacob Bottoms, committed suicide at her home in Luzerne borough to-day. She was in love with a man 20 years her senior, Roderick Jones, who did not reciprocate her affections and, during the temporary absence of the inmates of the house she swallowed a large dose of arsenic.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

READING GETS THEM NEXT.

County Commissioners Hear Addresses and Name Committees.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Oct. 2.—The Pennsylvania county commissioners' convention was addressed to-day by Colonel C. W. Tyler, of Meadville, commissioners' attorney for Crawford county. He favored abolishment of state control of taxes where portions are returned for local purposes, such as licenses. Frank J. Thomas, of Meadville, followed with a talk on the difficulties in the way of equitable assessments. Other addresses were made by Arthur L. Bates, city solicitor for Meadville, and D. A. Sawdey, of Erie. The next convention will be held at Reading.

The following committees were appointed for the ensuing year: Auditing—J. C. Mercer of Allegheny, Davis W. Eustead, of Chester, Levi Sayre of Crawford. Executive—P. W. Siebert of Allegheny, S. K. Anders of Montgomery, D. O. Sawdey of Erie, Levi Putnam of Crawford, Isaac Lyter of Dauphin, P. S. Knecht of Clinton, J. J. Gleen of Chester, Joseph Moore of Luzerne, T. F. Honeyville of McKean, W. W. Griest of Lancaster, C. A. Raff of Franklin, George F. Darlington of Delaware, James W. Shull of Perry, C. B. Wilmer of Northumberland and J. R. Strawbridge of York.

CAMBRIDGE'S HEAVY LOSS.

Fire Destroys $200,000 Worth of Property and One Life.

CAMBRIDGE, O., Oct. 2.—A fire which originated in the livery barn of J. W. Davis at 1 o'clock this morning, caused a loss of $200,000 before it was got under control. The arrival of assistance from Zanesville, Newark and Barnesville prevented the destruction of the entire town. The fire was confined to the business blocks on Wheeling avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Frank Law, an employe of Davis, was burned to death.

The principal losses are: Lyndon hotel building, $25,000; Joseph E. Taylor block, $15,000; Memorial hall, $10,000; Carlisle & Grimes, $18,000; George Schatrer, $4,500; J. W. Davis, building and stock, $4,000; H. C. Hornbrook, $5,000; A. D. Steele, $3,500; Gillespie & McCullough, $8,000; Mrs. F. Fuller, $3,000. The general offices of the Cleveland & Marietta railroad were also destroyed, but the records were saved.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 2.—The Wellstons Coal company's tipple, weigh and boiler house at mine No. 3, burned to-day. Loss $10,000, insurance $5,500.

ACCUSED OF BRIBERY.

Sensational Charges in Open Court Against an Attorney.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 2.—A sensation was created in the common pleas court this afternoon when W. S. Byers, a prominent attorney, was directly charged by Attorney George S. Rumbaugh with accepting a bribe in the settlement of a case. Byers was attorney for the plaintiff in the case of McCoy vs. Brunee, a suit in which an auditor was appointed and he found for the defendant. McCoy then dropped Byers and retained Lawyer Rumbaugh. When the case came up to-day and the case called for argument Byers, in a hand-to-hand encounter was narrowly averted. Mr. Rumbaugh says he will produce affidavits to substantiate his charges and Judge Doty intimated that a searching investigation would be made.

Miners' Convention at Phillipsburg.

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., Oct. 2.—Fifty delegates, representing 15,000 miners of the central and northern Pennsylvania coal regions, met here to-day to ascertain the sentiment of the miners in the movement for an advance in wages. Secret sessions were held morning and evening without result. Excepting the miners in the western part of the state, all favor a demand for an advance.

Minister Confesses to Forgery.

LORAIN, O., Oct. 2.—Frank Williams, a Methodist minister at Avon, near this city, has forged notes to the amount of $800. He made a full confession, and says he did it to get money to go to the conference. Williams has given a chattel mortgage on his property to prevent prosecution.

Sympathy Strike of 2,000 Miners.

AKRON, O., Oct. 2.—Two thousand coal miners in the Silver Creek district today went out in a sympathy strike. The operators have granted them the 9 cents advance demanded, but they will remain out until all the miners of the district receive the advance.

Big Lot Sale at Moundsville.

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Oct. 2.—The big lot sale, inaugurated yesterday by the Moundsville mining and manufacturing company, ended to-day. One thousand and fifteen lots, 600 acres of coal and a number of factory sites and other property being disposed of to bona fide purchasers.

Labor Troubles at Martins Ferry.

MARTINS FERRY, O., Oct. 2.—This evening Will Craig, a non-union glass worker, was stoned by four union glass workers. Craig fired three shots without effect. Two other non-union men were stoned and the wife of W. W. Mercer, a non-unionist, had her hair pulled. The four men were arrested.

Newspaper Man Kills Himself.

TIFFIN, O. Oct. 2.—E. W. Thomas, a well-to-do man, aged about 60 years, and publisher of the first newspaper in Fostoria, committed suicide this morning by taking morphine. He leaves a wife and two adult children. The unfortunate man had been drinking hard.

Burgettstown Fair a Success.

BURGETTSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 2.—The fourth annual Burgettstown fair, which opened on Monday, announced that the best ever held. Good races are scheduled for to-morrow, and one of the enjoyable features is the music furnished by the Great Western band, of Pittsburg.

News of Three States.

Massillon, O., is investigating charges of boodling preferred against former councilmen.

A 14-year-old son of Lewis Zediker, of Washington, Pa., was killed yesterday by a runaway pony.

John Gordon was fatally stabbed in a quarrel with an unknown man at Webster, near Greensburg, Pa.

C. W. Hemenway & Co., lumber dealers at Wellington, O., assigned yesterday. Assets about $2,500, with $1,500 liabilities.

William Hutton, of Sharon, Pa., fell down stairs with a lighted lamp and was probably fatally burned Tuesday night.

Chartiers Creek, which is the source of water supply for the Morganza reformatory, is polluted by acids, sulphur and dead fish.

Frank Shay and Joseph Chalfant, aged 12 and 14 respectively, ran away from their homes at Morgantown, W. Va., to go with the Ingalls Indians.

The Greensburg and Hempfield electric street railway was yesterday transferred to the Greensburg, Jeannette & Pittsburg street railway at Greensburg for $45,000.

George W. Eulitt, of Damascus, O., has caused the arrest of his runaway wife and John Ire, at Louisville, Ky. One child was claimed by the father, while the youngest went to jail with the mother.

A bushel of copper, silver and gold coins, of Spanish and American make, and dating from 1788 to 1817, have been found on the Craft farm, in Redstone township, Fayette county, Pa.

James B. Jackson, a brother of Thomas and J. W. Jackson, of Canonsburg, Pa., and who resides at Haughville, a suburb of Indianapolis, went to the G. A. R. encampment at Louisville, and utterly disappeared. Foul play is feared.

The case of the Wilkey heirs against the Cambria iron company, which has been on trial before Judge Barker, of Cambria county, all week, was ended yesterday by a verdict of $2,200 for the plaintiffs. The Wilkey farm was ruined by undermining. Damages of $25,000 were asked.

QUESTIONS FOR THE SYNOD.

Rev. Lincoln Will Renew His Fight at Coal Center.

COAL CENTER, Pa., Oct. 2.—The annual meeting of the synod of Pennsylvania, Cumberland Presbyterian church, commenced here to-night. Rev. J. R. Henry, of Pittsburg, was elected moderator by acclamation.

The famous Lincoln case interjected itself slightly into the first session of the synod, when Rev. C. H. Lincoln arose and asked the floor. Objections were made and sustained, as he was not a member of the synod, whereupon Mr. Lincoln emphatically asserted that he is a member of the synod, and would object to the election of Mr. Henry as moderator. Mr. Lincoln was ruled out of order and the election declared unanimous, notwithstanding his dissenting vote.

There are about 30 ministers and nearly as many laymen present, and more are expected to-morrow when the real business of the synod begins. There are 52 churches in the synod, and the pastors of nearly all will be here with a big lay representation, making the total membership of the sessions about 800.

Mr. Lincoln will file an appeal from the action of Pittsburg presbytery, which last spring deposed him from his pulpit. Synod may refuse to take further action in this case and simply accept the report of presbytery in the case, but this evening it is considered more than probable that a committee will be appointed to consider the appeal and go over the case again.

Another interesting matter to be brought before synod is the case of Dr. A. B. Miller, president of Waynesburg college. A year ago synod passed a resolution giving Dr. Miller a year in which to resign the presidency. His formal resignation has never been presented, and it was expected he would be dropped at this session, but his friends are here to fight against his removal and have largely signed petitions containing the names of nearly all the college students, alumni and residents of the college asking his retention. It is said by Dr. Miller's friends that the synod will not dare to remove him.

CALLED THE STUDENTS.

Were Asked if Anyone Had Answered to Durant's Name.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The defense in the Durant case did to-day that which it has often urged the prosecution to do. Attorney Duprey called to the stand 59 members of the class to whom Dr. Cheney lectured on the afternoon of April 4, and asked each of them if he answered to Durant's name at roll call. Every answer was in the negative. Attorney Duprey went further, and asked each student if any other members of the class who had answered for Durant, Not one of the witnesses had any information on the subject. Of the students summoned to the stand not one knew whether Durant was at the lecture room in Cooper college on the day that Blanche Lamont was murdered. Neither could they call to mind any other student who was there. It is expected that the remaining 11 members of the class will be called to the stand to-morrow.

To-day's testimony resulted in no material advantage to either side. Earnest McCullough, a civil engineer, testified with regard to the dimensions and interior arrangement of Oppenheim's pawn shop. The object of the testimony is supposed to have been to show that Oppenheim, who is now in jail, could not have positively identified the man who is said to have tried to pawn one of Blanche Lamont's rings.

One of the attorneys for the Durant defense, Judge Thompson, has outlined the facts and theories which caused Eugene Duprey in his opening statements to throw suspicion upon Rev. J. George Gibson, pastor of Emmanuel church. These alleged that Gibson made queer admissions at the preliminary examination in the Minnie Williams case; that the lock of the library door was pried off with the pastor's chisel, and that Blanche Lamont was to have consulted Mr. Gibson on Wednesday afternoon about a lecture she was to deliver that evening at the prayer meeting.

RIOTS AT PRIMARIES.

Bloody Heads Resulted From the Chicago Republican Elections.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The Republican primaries to-day resulted in an unparallel amount of rioting and disorder. There are many black eyes and

THE CHINESE BACKED DOWN.

ENGLAND'S ULTIMATUM ACCEPTED AT PEKIN AND VICEROY LIU DEGRADED.

FRANCE WANTS INDEMNITY.

GERMANY'S DEMAND FOR REDRESS AT SWATAU ALSO RECEIVED PROMPT ATTENTION.

MANY WARSHIPS OFF CHINA.

LONDON, Sept. 20—It is announced that China has accepted the British ultimatum, and that the Viceroy of Szechuen, who is held to have been responsible indirectly or directly for the massacre of missionaries in the territory under his jurisdiction, has been degraded.

A dispatch from Pekin to Reuter's agency confirms the news given out by the British foreign office to-day, and exclusively cabled to the Associated Press, that a decree has already been published in the Pekin "Official Gazette" ordering that Liu, viceroy of Sze-Cheun, be stripped of his rank for failing to protect the missionaries in his district, and that he be not permitted to again hold office.

The Pekin dispatch adds that the French minister to China yesterday demanded reparation for mission outrages on French subjects.

The "Times" to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Berlin, which says that the Chinese government has informed Germany that the leaders of the attack upon the German mission at Swatau have been arrested, and measures will be taken to arrest others concerned.

A special dispatch from Shanghai today says that Admiral Bullock, with 14 ships belonging to the British fleet in Chinese waters, will proceed on Wednesday next to Nankin and present the viceroy of that place with important dispatches.

The officials of the foreign office this afternoon, answering questions on the subject, stated that a decree had already been published in Pekin ordering the viceroy of Sze-Chuen to be stripped of his rank for failing to protect the missionaries in his district, and as a warning to others it is further directed that he shall not be again permitted to take office.

The decree also denounced the offending officials' subordinates for failing to take proper action in the emergency.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Minister Denby cabled the state department from Peking to-day as follows:

"Imperial decree issued. Abstract responsibility for Szechuan riots rests with officials. Viceroy Liu careless; took no notice of beginning of the riots. He is deprived of office, never to be employed. Other officials to be punished."

The cable would seem to indicate that the crisis impending in China involving a naval demonstration by the British forces, has been averted for a time at least by a compliance with the principal demands of the British ultimatum. It cannot be learned, however, whether the decree concedes all of the demands made, and the cablegram makes no reference to the sweeping condition imposed by the British minister, that the guilty officials be punished by suspension for three years of all promotion and that they be in the civil service in the province of Szechuan.

Viceroy Liu, whose fall is announced, has been in trouble before. It is understood he was found guilty last November of misappropriating funds to the amount of $500,000 and the French investigation showed that he was responsible for the Chen Tu riots, he was obliged to pay an indemnity of $800,000 to the French Catholic mission from his own pocket.

The present conclusion, which has been brought about apparently by British threats, will not involve the abandonment of the Independent investigation into the Cheng Tu affair, which has been ordered by Secretary Olney. There has been a change in the personnel of the commission, and Commander Barber, the naval attache, who has fallen ill, has been relieved from duty as a commissioner by Lieutenant-Commander John P. Merrill, executive officer of the United States steamship Baltimore.

The reason for the delay in organizing and sending forward the American commission to Cheng Tu has just transpired. It arose from the insistence of our state department upon sending the commission overland instead of up the Yang-Tse-Kiang river. The Chinese government was extremely unwilling to have the journey made in this fashion, while it had no objection to sending the commissioners up the river in a gunboat. At the present time it is felt that the passage of the commission overland through the breadth of China accompanied by a formidable escort would have a most salutary moral effect upon the Chinese, resembling as it would a demonstration of force, the point was insisted upon, and it is felt that a substantial advantage has been gained in the concession.

The Asiatic squadron, which has been concentrated at Nagasaki, Japan, is dispersed. The flagship Baltimore has gone to Nagaski, the Yorktown to Chemulpo and the Concord to Shangnai.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Commander Philo McGiffin, formerly of Washington, Pa., now standing in close touch with the Chinese government as one of its war commanders, arrived in New York Saturday. Speaking of the chances for another war he said: "The map of the orient is not finally adjusted. There will be some hard fighting over there, but I don't think it will come soon. China is in no condition to go to war just yet, with her former immense war debt hanging over her head. However, it is a country of vast resources, and will take less time to settle that than it would take any other power. I think it may be two or three years, perhaps longer."

BUCKS DEMOCRATS MAY WIN.

A Harmonious Convention and a County Ticket Named.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—There was a large and harmonious convention of the Bucks county Democrats at Doylestown to-day. They expect to elect their candidates, moreover, owing to dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks. J. Miles Jamison, of Newton, was permanent chairman. The ticket nominated was as follows: Treasurer, William B. Freed, of Richlandtown; register, Frederick Sonstantine, of Doylestown; director of poor, Thomas Madden, of Doylestown township; coroner, John T. Mahone, of Wrightstown; surveyor, John Zuck, of Milford.

The resolutions adopted renewed fealty to Democratic principles, indorsed the platform of the last Democratic national and state conventions, and the nominees for state treasurer and judges of superior court, and pledged the party to the undivided support of the party in the county.

STILL AFTER TURKEY.

The Powers Will Soon Reopen the Armenian Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1.—It is reported in official circles here that the envoys of the three powers, Great Britain, France and Russia, will shortly receive instructions from their governments to resume negotiations with the porte regarding the Armenian question.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Turkish legation has received the following telegram from the minister of foreign affairs of Turkey: "I beg to inform you that, acting under the instigation of certain Armenian agitators, hostile gatherings were formed opposite and in the neighborhood of the Armenian Patriarchal. Thanks to the measures taken, the city is now perfectly calm."

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement of the Condition of the National Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued by the treasury department to-day, shows the public debt on September 30, less cash in the treasury, to have been $941,089,636, an increase for the month of $1,831,687.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $847,360,820; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,685,660; debt bearing no interest, $377,448,519, making an aggregate of $1,126,494,999, exclusive of $900,227,693 in certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $143,867,512; silver, $597,677,524; paper, $160,067,265; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., $16,047,109, making a total of $827,889,408, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $642,484,045, leaving a net cash balance of $185,405,363.

The records of the treasury department show that on October 1, 1892, the public debt amounted to $966,518,164, with $131,-895,918 net cash in the treasury. On October 1, 1893, the public debt had decreased to $961,386,775, with the net cash on hand reduced to $106,875,633. On October 1, 1894, the public debt had been increased to $1,017,566,536, and the net cash reduced to $119,919,716. On October 1, 1895, the public debt had been further increased to $1,-126,494,990, and the net cash in the treasury increased to $185,405,363. During the year ended October 1, 1893, the net increase in the public debt was therefore $19,888,896. For the year ended October 1, 1894, the net increase was $43,145,479. During the year ended October 1, 1895, the net increase was $83,443,019. During the last three years, therefore, the net increase in the debt has been $106,467,390, and during the same time the increase in the interest-bearing debt has been $162,329,650.

Since June 30, 1892, the net expenditures of the government have exceeded the receipts by $120,151,467, as follows: Fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, surplus of $2,-341,674. Fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, deficit of $69,803,260; fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, deficit of $42,805,223; for the three months ended September 30, 1895, deficit of $9,884,658.

A RUSSO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

An Important Letter Sent by the Kaiser to the Czar.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A special dispatch to the "Daily News" from Berlin says:

The emperor's aide-de-camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Count von Moltke, handed to the czar yesterday, at St. Petersburg, an autograph letter from Emperor William. Count von Moltke's mission seems to be a sequel to the negotiations opened by Chancellor von Hohenlohe, and is a surprise to everybody. Although the contents of the letter are unknown, the sending of it is regarded as an act of great political importance.

It will be remembered that recent dispatches heralded the visit of the chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, to St. Petersburg, on September 4. It was maintained at the time in official circles in Germany that the chancellor's visit to St. Petersburg was in regard to the marriage in Russia, held by his wife, which, under the Russian law, he could not, as a German subject, hold without special permission from the czar, which, it was said, was the object of his visit to obtain. Upon his return to Berlin it was stated that he had succeeded in this object. This, however, did not quiet persistent rumors that Chancellor von Hohenlohe was entrusted with a mission from the emperor concerning the interests of the two empires. This, it was said, was to confer with Prince Lobanoff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, with regard to the Russian-German entente in the event of further troubles in the far east, and to effect a general understanding on the political situation. Later advices from Berlin have been to the effect that the German chancellor was measureably successful also in this more important mission to St. Petersburg. The dispatch of the letter mentioned above confirms the view that Prince von Hohenlohe's visit was concerned in important matters of state between the two empires.

PRICE PUT ON EDUCATION.

Men Who Cannot Read or Write May Not Vote in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 1.—The report of the suffrage committee of the constitutional convention was made to-night. It provides for the registration of qualified voters. The qualifications of electors given in the following section are regarded as practically disqualifying the majority of the negroes on account of the educational and property requirements:

"The person applying for registration must be able to read and write any section in this constitution, or must show that he owns and has paid taxes on property of property in this state; provided, that at the first registration under this constitution, and up to January 1, 1898, all male persons of voting age who can read a clause in the constitution submitted to them by the registration officer, shall be eligible to register and become electors. A separate record of every illiterate person thus registered, sworn to by the registration officer, shall be filed, and one copy with the clerk of court and one in the office of the secretary of state, on or before January 1, 1898, and such person shall remain during his lifetime a qualified elector, unless rendered disqualified for disqualifying crime. The certificate of the clerk of court or the secretary of state shall be sufficient evidence to establish the right of said class of citizens to registration and the franchise."

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The "Times" and the "Chronicle," give leading places in their foreign columns this morning to special telegrams regarding the South Carolina constitutional convention. The "Chronicle," in a leader on this subject, says:

"A very serious problem has suddenly leaped to the front in the troubled politics of the United States. The negro question may completely overshadow the currency and the tariff issue in the presidential election."

INTELLECTUAL GYMNASTICS.

What One Minister Characterized the Paper of Another.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The hottest ministerial fight which Philadelphia has witnessed in a long while developed at the ministerial union meeting to-day. Rev. Dr. George Elliott, of the Spring Garden street Methodist church, read a paper giving radical support to the idea that the faith had gained largely from criticism of the bible.

"I consider that paper a dangerous missive, and protest against our adjourning before it is more thoroughly considered and criticised," said Rev. Dr Hoyt in a red-hot speech. He continued: "The paper is a series of intellectual gymnastics. Dr. Elliott has fallen into the lowest depths of rationalism, realms of mysticism. The latest religious fad. Dr. Elliott speaks of what is divine in the bible, implying that there is a portion of it that is not divine. That is just what this rationalism and mysticism imply."

Rev. Dr. O. O. Gibbons, editor in charge of the paper. Dr. Francis Wayland also sided with Dr. Gibbons. Dr. Crowell admired the paper, but he asked Dr. Elliott to explain his sentence, "the atonement is obscure." Dr. Elliott, in his absence, was required explanation, adding that the criticisms of the bible had resulted in great good. Criticisms of the new testament had driven out the dogma and revealed the real Christ. Dr. Elliott said: "In Africa there are races not fit for liberty, so there are souls to whom free thought is a peril. The death of formulas is a real triumph of life. Truth becomes alive at the question of criticism. The bible is most divine when most human."

Office for a Pittsburger.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The Society of the Sons of St. George, in convention in this city, to-day elected these officers: Edward Oliver, of San Francisco, supreme president; George Kingston, of Bridgeport, Conn.; supreme vice president; James Ranger, of Akron, O., supreme secretary; George H. Fote, of New York, supreme treasurer; John Kenworthy, of Pittsburg, supreme messenger; William Andrews, of Ishpeming, Mich.; George S. Rowbotham, of Philadelphia, and Fred J. Davis, of Utica, supreme trustees.

Ohio Cavalry Veterans' Reunion.

WARREN, O., Oct. 1.—An unusually large attendance marked the annual reunion of the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry association here to-day, members being present from Michigan and other far away states. To-night a grand campfire was held. W. H. Koch, of Cleveland, was elected president; W. J. Bushnell, of Cleveland, vice president; L. E. Bonestel, of Cleveland, recording secretary, and J. D. Relmer, of Wadsworth, O., treasurer. The meeting in 1896 will also be held here.

SYMPATHY FOR THE CUBANS.

TWO MASS MEETINGS IN CHICAGO LAST NIGHT TO GIVE EXPRESSION TO IT.

MAYOR SWIFT WAS CHAIRMAN.

All the Societies of the City Were Represented.

APPEAL FOR BELLIGERENT RIGHTS

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—As much of the population of Chicago as could find entrance to the auditorium of Central Music hall and the Y. M. C. A. building to-night shouted itself hoarse in approbation of a series of resolutions, in which the United States government is asked to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. Mayor George B. Swift presided at the main meeting in Central music hall, while Judge William A. Vinent was chairman of the overflow meeting in the association building. The 75 vice-presidents who occupied seats on the platforms were chosen from among the leading business men of the city, and each one of them had previously expressed himself as in full accord with the object of the meetings. Before the speaking began copies of telegrams from a number of gentlemen who could not be present were read. The first of these was from Governor John P. Altgeld, and its ringing words called forth cheer after cheer. Other telegrams were from Congressman George E. Adams, Senator Wilkinson, of Florida, and George R. Peck.

The representatives of the various organizations which had selected committees to co-operate in making the meeting a success were distributed between the two. Among these were the presidents, with committees from the following organizations: Loyal Legion, Confederate association, Grand Army of the Republic, Naval Veterans, Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Illinois State Federation of Labor, 25 local labor organizations, Standard club, Marquette club, Kenwood club, Bankers' club, Oakland club, Illinois club, Menoken club, Italian residents, Scandinavian, Germania, Bohemian, Irish, Greek and African societies.

All of the speakers addressed both meetings. They were: Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, W. J. Bryan, Rev. Dr. S. S. Hebberd, Hon. Mayo Palmer, Thomas B. Bryan, William E. Mason and E. B. Sherman. Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas read the resolutions, which were adopted as by one mighty voice.

The resolutions set out with that portion of the declaration of independence which declares all men are born free and equal, and gives the conditions under which a nation is entitled to throw off the yoke of an oppressive government. This is applied to Cuba in the resolutions, it being asserted that "if the fathers of American independence were justified in casting off the oppressive dominion of Great Britain, the Cubans have much more than that justification for their attempt to overthrow the tormenting, impoverishing, heartless tyranny of the Spanish government."

The inhumanity of the Spaniards in shooting all Cubans taken under arms is denounced, and then this overture is made:

"We believe it to be the privilege and duty of the United States government to recognize the Cubans as belligerents as soon as practicable on being so requested by competent Cuban authority, in accordance with international law. Such action of our government we deem Cubans and to the cause of universal liberty."

The press and the pulpit and the citizens of all the republics in the three Americas are urged to give emphatic expression of sympathy with the struggling Cubans.

The city council, after transacting routine business, adjourned in order that the members might attend the meeting in a body.

The memorial sent by Governor Atgeld said: "Spanish misrule, Spanish brutality and Spanish outrage should be driven from the American continent." Senator Cullom wired: "Our government should recognize the contest as a national honor in behalf of the people of Cuba." General Alger, in a message, said: "It seems to me that belligerent rights should now be granted to Cuba."

PASTEUR'S BURIAL SATURDAY.

The Public of Paris Viewed the Remains Yesterday Morning.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The funeral services over the remains of Prof. Louis Pasteur, who died on Saturday last, will take place in the Cathedral of Notre Dame on Saturday next. The remains will be deposited in the cemetery of Montmartre temporarily, and the interment will take place on October 25, the centenary of the foundation of the French institute.

The directors, members and employes of the institute viewed the remains this morning, after which the coffin can be hermetically sealed. Floral wreaths and other such emblems of mourning are arriving from all parts and are being deposited about the bier.

The tomb at the Pasteur institute will be constructed beneath the monument in that building, erected to commemorate the first case of hydrophobia cured by the Pasteur inoculation. Roldier, the sculptor, has taken a cast of the dead man's face.

NICE LEGAL QUESTION.

Solicitation to Commit Perjury Held Not to Be a Crime.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 1.—The Blair county court met to-day to hear a motion to quash the indictments against County Commissioners James Funk and John Hurd, for alleged misdemeanors in office. Commissioner Hurd is charged with offering a witness a bribe of $100 and soliciting the witness to commit perjury. Ex-Judge Landis, attorney for the commissioners, created a sensation by claiming that solicitation to commit perjury was not an offense punishable in Pennsylvania. District Attorney Hammond was unable to find cases in the law books that fixes a penalty for the crime. The court reserved its opinion.

IRISH DELEGATE MISSING.

The Chicago Police Asked to Find a Pennsylvanian.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The police to-night were asked to look for John McIntyre, who was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Irish convention. Mr. McIntyre arrived in Chicago the day preceding the convention, and the same evening attended a caucus. He registered at McCoy's hotel, was assigned a room, and placed his overcoat and valise in it. Since then he has disappeared.

He did not attend any of the three sessions of the convention, but little attention was attached to his absence, as it was thought he might have gone to the home of some friend and been taken sick. It is known that the missing man had $100 with him, and it is now believed this fact is responsible for his disappearance. His friends believe he has been the victim of foul play.

First Life Man Pardoned in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 1.—Charles F. Kline, known as the prison inventor, who has patented a telephone transmitter, was paroled from the Ohio penitentiary to-day. Kline was convicted three times for burglary in Montgomery county, and sentenced for life under the habitual criminal act. He is the first man to be pardoned.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous [illegible] the Eustachian Tube. When [illegible] is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

REPUBLICANS ALARMED.

The Success of the Ohio Democratic Opening Makes Them Envious.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 30.—A direct result of the monster meeting of Democracy in this city Saturday is the determination of Republican party leaders to hold a mass meeting in this city of the Republicans and attempt to surpass the campaign opening of the Democrats. The league clubs from every section of the state are to be called in, and ward organizations are to be effected in this city. It is the intention to have a number of the most distinguished of the party leaders participate, including Foraker, McKinley, Bushnell, Sherman, if possible, and Jones. None of the Republican managers can deny that the opening of their campaign at Springfield pales into insignificance in comparison with the mammoth gathering of the people here Saturday. So desperate is the condition of the Republican party that nothing will be left undone to secure a larger attendance than that of Saturday. The immensity of the crowd of Saturday is best described by the managers of the railroads entering Columbus, who say they could not begin to accommodate the people. One road from the Miami district had three special trainloads it could not bring in because of the jam. The townships of Franklin county came in almost entirely in one delegation, riding on plow horses, 300 strong, while hundreds came in on wheels.

The announcement that the Randall club, of Pittsburg, was to be here, had set the state on fire, and assisted materially in turning out the other clubs, coming as they did from the hotbed of opposition to McKinleyism. At the reception to the ex-governor by the club Mr. Campbell was again nominated for governor, and it was no idle talk that came from the Pennsylvanians, for in the ranks of the club were five gentlemen who, in 1892, were presidential electors, and have every assurance that they will be rechosen in 1896. The club came over in a magnificent special train, and was quartered at the Chittenden hotel.

The preparations at Waverly for the big Campbell meeting and ox roast tomorrow have been completed. Every indication at present points to a magnificent outpourning of southern Ohio Democracy.

Ex-Governor Campbell, in an interview at Hamilton, his home, is quoted as follows:

"What do you really believe are the prospects of Democratic victory in Ohio this year? Do you expect to be elected?"

"It's a mere question of the vote," was Mr. Campbell's answer. "A question of getting out everything we can. Ohio Democracy has not done since 1892."

Pressed for an opinion of Governor McKinley, Mr. Campbell replied that he regarded him as an able man.

"Do you think the chance of securing the Republican nomination for the presidency?" was asked.

The ex-governor replied: "If Foraker and Bushnell win in Ohio this year, he has put the most powerful lance in the vengeance of the Foraker faction of the Republican party will assert itself, after the election in the event of success, and they will override Mr. McKinley in the same manner as they did Mr. Blaine at Minneapolis. On the contrary, if Foraker and Bushnell lose the fight, the call will be for McKinley, who will then be regarded as the savior of his party in the state. Ohio won't split in front of him, and would willingly help along his presidential aspirations."

"Suppose the Ohio Democracy win the present gubernatorial fight, what effect, if any, would it have on the next Democratic national convention? Would it look far toward nominating you for president?"

Without the slightest hesitation Mr. Campbell replied:

"Democratic victory in Ohio under the present conditions would have a very telling effect on the next national convention."

"In the event of your election as governor of Ohio, would you be a candidate for the presidential nomination?"

"If I am elected governor of Ohio," came the answer, "I will certainly consider myself in the eligible list of candidates for the nomination. A victory under the present conditions in this state could not help but place the head of the ticket in 1896 in the lead. The tendency of the world is to follow after success. Nothing succeeds, you know, like success."

THE DEFICIT REDUCED.

Surplus in the Treasury After Paying September's Bills.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The small expenditures to-day and the heavy receipts carried the treasury surplus for September to $3,175,000 10, a better showing by over half a million dollars than it was expected would be made. This reduces the deficit for the fiscal year to $9,948,814 09. It is not expected, of course, that this gratifying tendency will be maintained during next month, which begins in the midst of the quarterly first part of which there will be heavy payments for interest, pensions and other accounts, which will carry the expenditures ahead of the receipts, unless the latter should be in excess of what can be reasonably expected. Nevertheless the showing made in September has been highly gratifying to treasury officials, as it marked the terminus of the financial side. Last July and August, the first two weeks of the quarter expenditures may again outrun receipts, and the deficit may be temporarily increased, toward the end of the quarter the conditions will once change, and another and larger surplus be accumulated in the last month.

These expectations are based on substantial grounds, among them being the strong probability that the whisky trust distilleries, long idle, will resume operations, affording a large permanent increase in internal revenue receipts. When these distilleries were in operation they yielded to the government about $2,000,000 monthly in taxes.

The one disquieting feature in the situation is the further reduction in the gold reserve to-day to $92,815,725, due to the appearance on the treasury books here of the gold withdrawals at New York of the latter part of last week. As far as can be learned, the late bond syndicate does not undertake to make this shortage good, claiming that it has done so by inducing the banks associated with it to turn over to the treasury part of the gold which they hold in their vaults. Some time ago these banks expressed a readiness to do this, the treasury to the extent of some $30,000,000 in gold, and there is no reason to fear they will fail to do so when called upon.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. SCHOFIELD.

Order of the President Placing Him on the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The president's order retiring Lieutenant-General Schofield was issued to-day. It gives him all the pay and allowances belonging to his rank upon retirement. The order continues:

"It is with much regret that the president makes the announcement that the country is thus to lose from the command of the army its distinguished general, who has done so much for its honor and efficiency. His gallantry in war challenges the admiration of all his countrymen, while they will not fail to gratefully remember and appreciate how faithfully he has served his country in times of peace by his splendid and successful performance of civil, as well as military duty."

It was said at the war department that the order assigning to duty a successor to General Schofield will not issue for several days.

TRICK ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

Jail Breaker Custer Nearly Disemboweled Himself in a Cell.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Sept. 30.—William Custer, the young jail-breaker and burglar, yesterday nearly killed himself in an attempt to frighten Turnkey Blakely to open the cell door by pretending he had committed suicide, the object being to try to escape again. He rigged up a noose in his cell, for he is now in solitary confinement in what is known as "murderers" cell, into a loop and swung one end over the top of the cell door. When he heard the turnkey coming he jumped for the loop, but fell, his body coming in contact with a small iron hook protruding from the wall. He received a terrible gash about eight inches in length, extending from his breast to his stomach. Custer told the turnkey he had been trying to cut his heart out, but he afterward told the truth.

SPAIN LOSES ANOTHER SHIP.

THE CRUISER CRISTOBAL COLON GOES ON A REEF ON CUBAN SHORES.

A BENEFIT TO THE REBELS.

Insurgents Profess to Have Wrecked the Ship With Explosives.

CAPTAIN BLAMES WIND AND SEA.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—Another Spanish warship has been wrecked in Cuban waters. The Cristobal Colon, a second-class cruiser of about 1,200 displacement and 1,600 horsepower, probably will prove a total loss. The Cristobal Colon formed part of the fleet of Spanish warships detailed to watch the coast of Cuba in order to prevent the landing of filibustering expeditions from the United States and elsewhere. The cruiser carried four 12 centimeter Hontoria guns; two seven centimeter guns and two rapid fire guns. Her crew is estimated to have numbered about 200 officers and men., but the exact figures are not known here at present, as she had on board men intended for the smaller patrol vessels of the Spanish fleet and may have detailed men ashore. The station of the Cristobal Colon was the waters about Cape Antonio, off the western extremity of the Island of Cuba, her commander having particular instructions to watch the Gulf of Correntes and Guadiana, south and north of Cape Antonio.

The disaster occurred off Colorado Point, in the Gulf of Guadiana, south of the town of Mantua, in the province of Pinar del Rio, near which territory Havana is situated. For some days a cyclonic disturbance has prevailed over these latitudes, and it is understood to have recurred in the central part of the Gulf of Mexico, and was felt upon the Cuban coast by the United States through New Orleans and Apalachicola.

The Cristobal Colon appears to have encountered the severe weather off Cape Antonio, and to have put into the Gulf of Guadiana for shelter. There she tried to ride out the gale and heavy seas, but was slowly driven toward Colorado Point, off which jutting there is a dangerous reef, known as the Cayo Sanchez. Late in the afternoon of the cruiser saw he could not make headway against the storm he attempted to anchor, according to the stories told here, but the anchors would not hold, and the cruiser was driven ashore.

Another report has it that the cruiser ran on the reef at night when her commander believed her to be far enough off shore to continue his course with safety. In any case, she ran ashore late last night or early this morning in a most dangerous position, and with a heavy sea running. Everything possible seems to have been done by the officers of the cruiser, but all efforts in that direction were useless, and she was finally abandoned this morning, a helpless wreck, pounding herself slowly to pieces on the Colorado reef.

Scores of the crew got ashore, others reached land by means of pieces of wreckage, and in the boats; but, all the crew, officers and men, were saved by one means or other. The commander of the Cristobal Colon was drowned during the day with the majority of the crew. When questioned regarding the disaster, the Spanish captain would only say that the Cristobal Colon was driven ashore by the violence of the storm, and the violence of the cyclone, and that it is probable she will prove a total loss. Efforts, however, will be made to save her guns, etc.

The loss of this fine warship, so soon after the sinking of the Baracastegui on September 18, has cast a feeling of intense gloom over the government officials here. There are none too many Spanish vessels that can be spared, and the loss of the Cristobal Colon will be keenly felt by the government at this crisis.

Friends of the insurgents are circulating the usual sensational stories asserting the Cristobal Colon struck a mine or was blown up by insurgents. In official circles, however, this report is classed as being "nothing more than an invention of the rebels," and the distinct statement is made that there is absolutely no reason for doubting the official announcement made that the Cristobal Colon was driven on the Colorado reef by the cyclone.

In spite of this official assertion, the government has not thought it proper to make public all the facts in the case, and this may not be done until the official report of the commander of the wrecked cruiser has been received and passed upon.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—Volunteers to the number of 2,200 men presented themselves to-day for service in Cuba.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Cuban junta form party had an audience to-day with Senor Castellanos, the minister of the colonies, to whom he renewed, on behalf of the reformists, his assurance of their patriotism and confidence in settling the insurrection in Cuba.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The correspondent of the "Times" at Havana says that the longer he stays in Cuba and the more he sees of the Cuban question, the more he becomes his conviction that a large measure of autonomy is necessary, if Spain wishes to preserve Cuba in a peaceful state. "The whole feeling of the people," proceeds the "is against the continuance of the existing system. Spain must, therefore, look the situation in the face and grant radical reforms. It seems impossible to me, however, that Cuba, as an independent republic, could ever hope to be happy and united."

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—State Senator E. T. Noonan, says the Cubans, through their fellow-countrymen and sympathizers here, have received the promise of more than 100 rifles of 44-calibre, to be delivered at any time, and that they are only waiting for an opportunity to ship them. It is said that the patriots expect to secure in Chicago a large amount both of rifles and ammunition.

ARMENIAN'S REVOLT.

Quick Death Follows a Demonstration in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.—A body of Armenians to-day made a demonstration against the authorities in this city. The police attacked them and killed and wounded some of their number, and arrested many of them.

The appearance of a fleet of British warships near the Dardanelles entrance, has created a sensation here. It is believed in official circles that Lord Salisbury intends this display to foreshadow an ultimatum from Great Britain to Turkey on the Armenian question. The knowledge of the presence of this fleet, it is thought, may have incited the Armenians to-day.

COMPROMISE REJECTED.

The Huntingdon-Mifflin Judicial Deadlock Still Unbroken.

LEWISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 30.—The Republican judicial conferees met again to-day and ran the ballots up to 360 without breaking the deadlock. The candidates met in Culbertson's office this morning. Williamson presented a paper to the conference agreeing to submit the question to and abide by the decision of Senator Quay, of the state executive committee. Culbertson refused, alleged lack of time, and the rejection of similar propositions by Williamson previously. A resolution to meet in Harrisburg to-morrow was rejected, and all other compromise measures failed. The conferees will meet again to-morrow.

The Blind Chaplain in London.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The "Westminster Gazette" this afternoon publishes a column interview with the Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the United States senate, who, according to the paper mentioned, is drawing large crowds to the various churches in London where he has been invited to preach.

All the world's latest news in eight large pages, two times a week, for only $1 a year.

FREE MEDICAL BOOKS.

The Ills of Life.

The Ills of Life, known to thousands of people in this country and Canada, has lately been revised by its author, Dr. Hartman. It has always been an invaluable treatise, but has never before been illustrated. In its latest revision, however, the doctor has spared neither pains nor money to make it a book of indispensable value to every family. It is profusely illustrated with anatomical and physiological drawings, which are fully described in the text, and the descriptions of diseases and their cures were never so fully given as now. This book will be sent free to any address.

Chronic Malaria.

Dr. Hartman's treatise on chronic malaria has also been revised and elaborated, all the symptoms of this now prevalent disease being fully explained. The causes, treatment, and many items of value to those who suffer from this trouble are entered into at considerable length, and as the book costs absolutely nothing, every person who suffers with malaria or lives in or near a malarious district should possess one.

Either of the above books will be sent on application, free of charge, by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

The Pe-ru-na Almanac for 1896.

The Pe-ru-na almanac for 1896 is one of the very best free almanacs ever issued. Ask your druggist for one in time for him to procure them before the new year begins.

DEFEAT OF INSURGENTS.

Battle Reported in Which the Cubans Lost 120 Men.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—An important engagement is reported to have taken place at Potrero Las Varas, near Santi Spiritus, province of Santa Clara. It is stated that Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Rubin, with the battalion of Grenada, two companies of the Zamora battalion, one company of the Chiciana battalion and two squadrons of cavalry, has dispersed a body of 2,500 insurgents, commanded by Castillo Sanchez. Leaving their horses after reaching the enemy's position. The insurgents are reported to have lost 120 in killed and wounded. Among the latter are Sanchez and Legon, and the list of killed included Lieutenant Rubin, of the governmental side 11 men, including Colonel Rubin, were wounded.

General Sanchez to-day banished to the African prison, Eudaldo Tamayo, president of the Cuban republic, and Emilio de Betancourt, Richardo Landa and Antonio Masferrer, prominent persons, and Rafael Salatarin and Jose Oliva were sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

The insurgents, it is stated, have burned the railroad station at Casaguas, in the Sagua district, and two farmhouses at Poza Honda, in the province of Santa Clara.

HE WILL STUMP OHIO.

Governor Matthews, of Indiana, to Deliver Ten Speeches There.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—Governor Matthews will spend the last two weeks in October in Ohio, making speeches for the Democratic ticket. He has been booked for five speeches, and the Ohio state committee expects to arrange for him to make 10 in all. It is understood here that about the time the governor goes to Ohio, political friends will begin to do some work toward securing for him the nomination for president next year. One of governor's intimate friends said to-day:

"The governor's chances are improving every day, and those who know of what is being done will be surprised, if he is not the Democratic nominee for president."

The men who are looking out for the governor are already doing a good deal of corresponding with the Democratic leaders in other states on their own responsibility.

Declared Entirely Fictitious.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Spanish embassy here has published this morning a denial of a statement cabled from the United States that Secretary of State Olney had given a warning to the Spanish government that unless they had succeeded in suppressing the insurrection in Cuba in the next three months, the United States government would intervene for the protection of the insurgents. The Spanish embassy declare that the story is entirely fictitious.

All Arms to Be Confiscated.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Madrid to the "Times" says that Senor Bupuy de Lome, Spanish minister to the United States, telegraphs that the United States government, at the request of the secretary of state, and in accordance with the demands of justice, has directed that all arms and munitions intended for the Cuban rebels, shall be seized by the American authorities, and not returned to their owners.

Better Than the Rush.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 30.—The annual meeting to welcome the Harvard freshmen class, which has taken the place of the "Bloody Monday" rush, was held in Saunders theater to-night. The auditorium was crowded. Prof. N. S. Shaler was chairman, and the speakers were: President Eliot, Governor Greenhalge, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton and Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., of Boston.

M'MAHON HALL IS DEDICATED.

TO-DAY THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY WILL BEGIN GIVING SECULAR INSTRUCTION.

A GREAT WORK UNDER WAY.

Imposing Array of Church Dignitaries at the Ceremony.

DIVISION OF THE NEW BUILDING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—With the dedication to-day of McMahon hall, the central and most beautiful building of the Catholic university group, that institution enters upon the work of education in secular branches. The dedication ceremonies were held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the presence of a distinguished assemblage, representing the dignitaries of the church from every section of the country.

Robed in his scarlet vestments, and attended by a score of archbishops, bishops and priests, Cardinal Gibbons blessed and dedicated the building. Following this Mgr. Satolli delivered the opening address in Latin on philosophic study. It was the introductory lecture on philosophy, which the delegate had delivered at Rome during his courses in philosophy there. Addresses were made also by Prof. E. A. Pace, dean of the department of philosophy, and by Prof. W. C. Robinson, dean of the department of social sciences and law. Cardinal Gibbons closed the exercises with a congratulatory address on the eventful step the university was about to take.

Among those participating in the exercises were Archbishop Williams, of Boston; Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati; Archbishop Corrigan, of New York; Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia; Archbishop Janssen, of New Orleans; Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis; Bishops Maes, Kean, Sullivan, Foley, Stanley and Hortsman; Monsignors Farley, McMahon and Schroefer; President Richards, of Georgetown college; President Gannon, of Fordham college; President Yergi, of Woodstock college, and Rev. William O'Brien Pardo, providencial of the Jesuit order. President Gillman, of Johns Hopkins university, also occupied a place on the platform.

The dedication of McMahon hall inaugurates the work of the Catholic university in lay branches, in addition to the divinity branches, which it has conducted for the last six years. The new schools are to embrace a department of philosophy with Prof. E. A. Pace as dean and a department of social sciences and law, with Prof. W. C. Robinson, late chief lecturer of the Yale law school, as dean. The actual work of the schools begins in McMahon hall to-morrow, when at 9 o'clock students will be enrolled by the registrar, and at 4 o'clock the faculty holds its

REST--ONLY REST.

My feet are wearied, and my hands are tired—
My soul oppressed—
And with desire have I long desired
Rest—only rest.

'Tis hard to toil—when toil is almost vain
In barren days;
'Tis hard to sow and never garner grain
In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear—
But God knows best;
And I have prayed, but vain has been my prayer
For rest—sweet rest.

'Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap
The autumn yield;
'Tis hard to till—and when 'tis tilled to weep
O'er fruitless field.

And so I cry a weak and human cry,
So heart oppressed;
And so I sigh a weak and human sigh
For rest—for rest.

My way has wound across the desert years,
And cares infest
My path; and through the flowing of hot tears
I pine for rest.

'Twas always so; when still a child, I laid
On mother's breast
My wearied little head; e'en then I prayed,
As now, for rest.

And I am restless still. 'Twill soon be o'er—
For down the west
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore
Where I shall rest.

REV. A. J. RYAN.

AT THE SIGN OF THE GUILLOTINE.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

BY HAROLD SPENDER, M. A.,

AUTHOR OF "A JOURNALIST'S LOVE STORY," ETC.

CHAPTER XXX.
TOUCHING ZERO.

The dawn of July 21, 1795, had broken wan and cheerless over the bay of Quiberon, near the town of Lorient, on the coast of Brittany. The sea was running high after recent storms, and encircling with a great belt of foaming surf the long stretches of sand which made up the greater part of that coastline. Just here some protection was afforded by a long spit of land which, jutting far out into the sea, acted as a breakwater to the great sandy bend which formed the bay itself. Over the sea there hung a heavy mist, obscuring all things, but near to the shore the veil was rent assunder, as if to reveal the scene of disaster and confusion which was being enacted on the land itself.

The rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon mingled with the shrieks of human beings in extremity, as a great confused mob of defeated and panic-stricken peasantry pressed wildly along the peninsula to its utmost point—and even into the sea itself. Men, women and children were flying indiscriminately from some relentless foe in the rear, and stretching out their hands for aid that never came. Every now and then a cannon shot would fall among them, bringing a wind of death and destruction, while the survivors pressed on over the warm bodies of the slain, mad with the fear of death. A short way out to sea lay a small flotilla of boats riding at anchor. In their desparing efforts to reach these many plunged into the sea and were miserably drowned.

From the regularity of the firing, a listener could tell that inland the battle was still proceeding, but as the din of the musketry explosions came farther and nearer it was only too clear that it was rather a pursuit than a battle.

The peasantry who were flying from the dread of death by land, only to be faced with the prospect of death by sea, were raw levies from among the native Bretons whose villages were thickly scattered over that coast. They belonged to that type which was designated by the republican troops under the collective name of "Chousans"—the survivors of the exterminating wars of 1792 and 1793, still seizing every chance of carrying on a vain guerrilla warfare against the hated foes of their religious and political life.

Such a chance had occurred, or seemed to occur, when the Marquis de Puisaye landed his army of emigrant nobles on that inhospitable shore on June 27, 1795, disembarking them from a small fleet of English troopships which had been lent to him for the purpose by the English government.

And then had begun a season of dilatory and divided counsels, of confused marching and countermarching, and of vague enthusiasm undermined by despairing memories, while the simple confidence of the peasantry who flocked to their standard was frittered away by jealous and incompetent officers.

And now had come a sudden night attack and surprise—a maddened flight of half-trained levies—and for the nobler sort a brief, vain resistance, ending in humiliating surrender.

This was the fate which had overtaken the small body of emigrant nobles who had tried to stem the rout, and who now, deserted by their commander, and forced to surrender, were standing or sitting in despondent groups on the summit of the ground which sloped down to the sandy shore. They were enveloped in a slight mist, and could see nothing of the tragic confusion enacted on the shore below. But their ears were filled with the distant cries of death and the wail of helpless humanity.

Apart from the rest sat the Marquis de Saens, in silent gloom. His uniform was rent and soiled, his eyes were haggard and bloodshot, and his face covered with blood and the grime of smoke. He looked a very different man from the cultured, indifferent aristocrat of a few months before.

At his side lay his broken sword.

He had fought fiercely through the morning hours, and the surrender was against his judgment. He knew too well what fate France had in store for captured emigrants. And if immediate death was the only alternative, death in "battle's glory" had no terrors for him. It was what he had sought in coming here.

As it was, there had been a bathos—an absence of dramatic quality—about the sudden hoisting of the white flag and the collapse of their resistance, and still more now in their compulsory and shameful inactivity. Overcome with shame, the young marquis had thrown away the musket which he had caught up from a dead soldier, broken his sword, and withdrawn from his humiliating surroundings to gaze back toward the last remote prospect of help—the English troopships in the bay.

They had been fighting for several hours, and it was now past 7 o'clock. The sun was already high in the heavens, and suddenly, as he gazed, the mist round them broke and cleared away, rolling back over the sea in great woolly masses, as if loth to depart. The English ships were revealed, lying close to shore, their boats now actively engaged in bringing off from the shore the crowds of helpless peasants.

And then, as De Saens looked, a horrible thing happened.

There was a puff of smoke from one of the ships, followed, in a few seconds, by a strange rushing sound behind him. Looking round, he saw several of his friends lying dead or in their death agonies.

They were being fired on by their own friends. The English ships had mistaken them for "Reds."

Then ensued a scene of unsurpassable horror. Brave men, who would have willingly faced the fiercest fire of an enemy paled before such a fate as this. Hemmed in from behind by a merciless foe—a battery of guns, loaded with grape-shot, stood in the way of flight—they only increased their own casualties by the crowding that resulted from any effort to escape. Grizzled veterans fell on their knees and begged for mercy. Brave youths ran shrieking from the zone of fire.

De Saens was perhaps the only man who remained unmoved. This fate, on the field of battle, would be better than to be shot in cold blood afterward. His only regret was that while death came to many around him it ever shunned him.

But he was shaken out of his indifference by a terrible incident. Throughout the battle he had acted as protector and guide to an aged nobleman who had followed him into the war—one of those provincial nobles whose righteousness had not proved sufficient to stave off judgment from France. Tired of a tedious exile, he had joined this expedition in despair.

When the English fire opened, De Saens's first thought was for him, and he attempted to protect him along with others behind a slight rise in the ground.

But his efforts proved vain. Suddenly a ricochetting shot fell in the midst of the group, cutting the old man in half and killing several of his neighbors, but leaving De Saens unscathed. Spattered with the blood and brains of his old friend, he fell back in profoundest horror and disgust.

At that moment a horseman rode up in hot haste, and spoke a few hurried words to the officer of the republican troops in guard over the prisoners. The officer smiled, but immediately turned toward the emigrants and sought out their commander—young De Sombreuil—the son of the governor of the Invalides. A hurried conference took place between them, and then the young emigrant commander turned to one of his downcast aides-de-camp and gave him an order.

Obedient even in disaster, the aide-de-camp crossed to where De Saens stood.

His message was brief. De Saens was wanted. The general, he said, had need of a desperate man.

"Then he is fortunate in his choice," replied De Saens, laconically.

As he came nearer to the young revolutionary officer, sharing with perfect nonchalance the fire to which the emigrants were exposed, De Saens started, for in spite of many changes he could recognize in him his old friend of the days before the revolution. For it was none other than Bertrand Louvier.

They looked at one another for one moment with a calm glance of recognition. Then Louvier came forward and shook his hand.

"We have met," he said, very simply and significantly.

De Saens smiled and returned the grasp, and then he saluted his commanding officer. De Sombreuil hesitated a moment, surprised at the incident, and then spoke hurriedly.

"You are a brave man, Marquis, and an expert swimmer. General Hoche has sent this messenger offering us one chance of life. He asks me to send a volunteer out to the English ships to inform them of our danger. He offers parole. It is a forlorn hope. Will you go?"

Never had a proposal of heroism hit upon a happier mood in a man's life. The offer seemed to come on De Saens with an exquisite relief from the agony of inaction. It opened an outlet for all the impotent yearnings and anguished despair of the moment. He answered without a moment's hesitation:

"General, I will go."

Louvier had been watching him intently. Suddenly he spoke.

"Friend, I come with you."

De Saens imagined for the moment that Louvier was only acting under orders, and merely bowed assent. But then there came back to him the recollection of that scene at the Arras cross-roads in the distant days of the eighties, when his humor had turned prophetic, and, more than his philosophy, had helped him to look into the coming time. He remembered the impression left upon him by Louvier's simple, unsullied optimism, and the conviction borne in on him that no cause could deprive such a character of its humanity. And now, after many days, they had met again. All this flashed through his mind in a few seconds, and then they turned and ran together down toward the shore, with such speed as marks the steps of fine-spirited men when punctuated by the death of their fellows.

CHAPTER XXXI.
A MEETING.

As De Saens lef on by an out-of-the-way footpath away from the crowd of panic-stricken Chouans—serpentining in and out between the sand hills that divided grass land from beach on that sterile and uninviting coast—there was little breath for speech, and the first friendly feelings between the two gave way to a sense of alienation.

Never, indeed, could outward circumstances have divided men more. Five years of revolution lay, so to speak, between them. They were fighting against one another in an internecine war—one a Republican and the other an exiled emigrant.

But there were forces that drew them together. Both had suffered—both had been disillusioned—both had learnt tolerance in the sore school of experience.

Above all, both had loved and helped the same friend, and they were drawn nearer by the sad story which Louvier had to tell.

For on the day after his parting from Elise, Louvier had stood by the deathbed of the Abbe Lemaitre. Ever since his maltreatment in the streets of Paris the old man had sunk gradually, and now he was dying—dying of a broken heart. Like his master, he forgave his enemies—"for they know not what they do"—and with his last breath he sent a message to De Saens.

De Saens was deeply moved. The common sorrow inevitably drew them together.

There were other things that Louvier did not tell his companion. He did not describe the tragedy of his great separation; the weariness of political life that came on him after Lemaitre's death; or how, tired of faction fighting, he had left the convention, and sought a new interest in the ranks of the Vendean army.

These things he kept back from an instinctive reticence; but, indeed, time would not have sufficed.

In passing among the sandhills they had been obliged to slow their pace to a walk, and it was then that Louvier gave Lemaitre's message. He had scarcely finished when they emerged on the shore. They found themselves close to a piece of low rock, running out far into the sea—almost the only rock on that sandy shore. Here the coast was protected, and only a long swell told of recent storms. They scrambled rapidly along the rock, in spite of the slippery sea-weed, and then found themselves beyond the serf, through which swimming would have been very difficult, if not absolutely impossible. It was a clear dive of some three or four feet from where they were standing into the great blue gently-heaving sea.

The sea had fallen much since the early morning, but the wind was still blowing stiffly, and they were almost breathless after their long scramble when they came to the ead, and looked out toward the sea.

The English ships had come very close in shore, and as they watched the great vessels rising and falling they seemed within easy reach. But they both knew that the distance was over half a mile. The guns were still being worked intermittently, and every now and then a puff of smoke would come from one of the ships, to be followed by a long screech overhead.

"There is no time to be lost," said De Saens, beginning to undress, "the tide is running for me now, but in a quarter of an hour it will have turned."

It was true.

And then, in that hour of stress and peril, when these two men stood face to face with death, their human nature showed itself capable of that divine quality which has convinced it of immortality. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." It is the link between the human and the divine.

Louvier's offer—to take De Saens's place in the water, while he wore his Republican uniform and made all speed to escape by land—was urged with the passionate vehemence of one who had long courted death and cared not when he met him.

But in this wooing he had found a rival in De Saens. Louvier did not win his suit, but the offer broke down the reserve between them, and cemented a friendship which was to lend a brighter color to the remainder of their two lives.

A few moments afterward De Saens was breasting the stormy sea and making his way with strong, steady strokes toward the ships. It was easy to see that he wished to die; it was more difficult to carry out the wish. Whatever he may desire, the life in him fought against death, and he could not deny it. He breasted the waves with ease and delight, and he drew nearer and nearer to the ships. At last he came within a hundred yards of one of the biggest, and the only danger that remained was the fear lest they should fire on him. He found himself eagerly preparing to dive out of reach of the shot if they should turn their guns on him.

But he had no need to do so. On the contrary, when they saw him swimming near, the English in the nearest ship—fortunately the flag-ship of the fleet—biased by no passionate preference for their side, and touched by no battle frenzy, lowered a boat. Drawing him out of water, they brought De Saens on board, exhausted and chilled to the bone, but perfectly conscious and alive.

In a few moments he had given his message, and without delay the "Cease fire" was signaled from ship to ship. The last cannon boomed, the dreadful massacre of friend by friend at last came to an end.

But, no pursuasion on the part of the English commodore could keep De Saens quiet in the berth where he rested for a short time, wrapped in blankets. He soon began to prepare for the return journey, and though the commodore and his officers were in a state of amazement and expostulation, nothing that they could say could shake him from his determination. "I am on parole," he proudly repeated.

"On parole?" cried the commodore. "On parole to those confounded rebels! What does that matter? Are they not traitors all?"

"They are Frenchmen, monsieur," was all that the marquis would reply. And finally, tired out with argument, they were fain to be content with his consent to be provided with a suit of clothes and rowed back to the shore.

As De Saens sat in a state of weary torpor in the stern of the smart man-o'-war's boat, listening to the steady thud of the oars in the rowlocks, he had time to look round and sum up the position. The morning mist had quite cleared away, and the sun was asserting its power. Out to sea a deep shadow lay on the water where, away in the distance, a thick squall descended and broke in fury. But, close to the darkest point of this square mile of wine-dark ocean, the rays of the sun fell in radiant glory in one long lane of brilliant emerald—a dazzling contrast, like brightest hope near to darkest despair.

The long line of light reached to the English ships and caught on the sails of the frigates, as they slowly and cautiously crept nearer to the long low spit of land which stretched out beyond the bay of Quiberon. To De Saen's fancy they seemed like messengers of hope.

That spit of land was dark with masses of people, crowding to the water's edge—some of them even into the water. Boats were plying rapidly between the ships and the land, fetching off as many as possible of the unhappy Chouans, with their wives and children. But the means of conveyance were miserably inadequate, and some of the boats were sunk by the crowds who rushed in. The Republicans had no desire to be encumbered with hosts of peasant prisoners, and were well satisfied to see the English ships filled up with this sorry merchandise. They did very little, therefore, to hinder or embarrass the embarkation, except for an occasional plunging shot from a battery behind the port, which reminded the crowd of their hated enemies, and drove them into fresh paroxysms of frenzied fear.

It was an ugly sight, even at this distance, and the marquis turned away his eyes in sickening pity and horror. But he could not shut his ears to the long wail of human suffering which rose in one unceasing mummur from the whole stretch of coast. As he listened to it, his mind went back to the huddled, miserable figure of the unhappy DePuisaye, as he had seen him sitting in a corner of the English flagship, contemplating the work of his hands with a look of unutterable woe. Truly "to be weak is miserable."

But as the boat came nearer to the shore, De Saens began to look closely for his friend. Foreseeing that the tide would rise too far in his absence to allow Louvier to remain on the jut of rock whence he had plunged into the sea, De Saens had arranged a rendezvous on the shore not far away.

He was not desirous that the English boat's crew should come into contact with a Republican officer, and had accordingly managed to have the boat steered to land at a spot a few hundred yards further north.

He rose before the boat reached land and courteously thanked the British sailors. Before she had touched, he leaped into a foot of water and waded ashore, impatient to return.

The boat rowed away, and he walked along the shore shouting to Louvier. He ought now to be in sight, but De Saens noticed, with a chill at his heart, that he was nowhere visible along the shore. He mounted a small sandhill and scanned the coast more closely. He could see nothing. No—yes—what was the dark object on the ground not 30 feet away? His heart stood still.

Walking moodily to and fro on the shore Louvier had been hit by a spent ball from some neighboring skirmish—hit in the lungs. He was quite unconscious—doubled up, like a dead man. Seeing him thus De Saens at first augured the worst, but he was relieved to find the heart still faintly beating.

This relief soon gave way to puzzled wonder—what was he to do, thus alone with a wounded man on this shore?

He mounted a higher sandhill and looked around once more to see whether there was any house or other refuge in sight.

Amout a mile away he could see the dark masses of the Republican troops moving inland with their crowd of prisoners, and he realized for the first time that they were probably forgotten. What this meant for him flashed in on him in a moment. Yonder was no hope. He would be shot with the others—an emigrant had no place for pity in the heart of a revolutionist. But here, hidden from human ken, what might they not do? Why should not he and Louvier, two human beings cast together amid the wreck of things, slip out of memory, and enjoy a pause to retrieve their fortunes, instead of ignobly perishing for causes in which they no longer believed?

At that moment, as he glanced around, his eye lit upon a small cottage not far away from where he stood. It was, in point of fact, a hut, which had been used by a number of young emigrant officers up to the moment when, in the darkness of that early morning, they had been roused by the Republican attack.

De Saens saw in a minute that his one chance was to get Louvier there. The hut lay at a distance of about 100 yards, and it would be difficult to imagine anything more painfully laborious than the journey which he then took, carrying Louvier short distances in his arms, moving from point to point with infinite care and caution, and with constant panics lest the last remnant of life should have ebbed from his still unconscious friend. But at last they reached the hut.

It was a small dwelling of some 40 feet square, and bearing every trace of recent habitation and sudden desertion. A dead soldier lay not far from the door, slain by a stray bullet. The furniture was in confused disarray, the bedding was tossed hither and thither on the beds, and the rooms were full of scattered papers and maps, lying for the most part on the floor.

But De Saens paid small heed to this. He was overjoyed to find any bedding at all, and slowly lifting his friend over the threshold, laid him tenderly on one of the beds.

Then, with the skillful hand of an old campaigner, he laid bare the wound, bathed it, and fashioned a bandage out of the torn fragments of one of the sheets.

In a short space of time his patient was comfortably lying in a pleasant, warm bed, with his wound well bandaged and bathed, and a bright fire sending forth its genial warmth from the fireplace.

There for many weeks, far from the noise and fleir of the long-after battle, the Republican troops had marched away, and the remnants of the peasantry had returned to their homes—De Saens nursed his friend back into manhood's life. For once helped by the peasant women who cautiously crept back to the hut, and, after the first surprise at their visitants, came to his aid with all that ready, innate skill and tact which the roughest woman knows how to employ in dealing with the sick.

And when two months had passed, and the sick man was convalescent, they easily exchanged their uniforms for peasant costumes, and set out on a long journey across country to Paris, the only city in France where they could be sure of a hiding place.

And there, after a journey of infinite weariness, they arrived in September, 1795, to hear that every sentence passed on Quiberon had been shot a few days after the battle.

CHAPTER XXXII.
TWILIGHT.

The shades of dusk were falling over the Lake of Geneva on a day in the middle of September, 1795. White and red sails were scattered over the great darkening expanse of waters, and reflected the vermilion of the sky had turned a darker violet. And yet the sun had set but a few minutes over the lake, and the autumn air was warm enough for a group of nuns and novices to be still lingering in the gardens of an old French convent close to the castle of Chillon. The gardens stood at a great height, and from them could be seen nearly the whole expanse of water, until it was lost to sight in the direction of Geneva. But it was upon that direction that the eyes of most were turned at this moment. They were fixed on the glorious pageant which was being unfolded in stately pomp on the eastern side of the lake.

There the great crown of the snow mountains, caught by the rays of the dying sun, blazed with every jewel of color, growing in strength and splendor for a few brief moments, and then the glow suddenly died away as rapidly as it had come—until the mountain glimmered white through the deepening dusk, like human weary of a feverish day.

A great many of the nuns and novices who half filled the garden, tired out with the tasks of the day, and long accustomed to these Alpine glories, dozed in the scene with the indifference of use and wont. Some were too busily employed in conversation to look at all—snatching surreptitiously the few minutes of talk allowed to them in their austere day.

But apart from the rest stood two whose admiration was not to be taken entirely for granted by the freezing force of custom. One of them was easily distinguishable as the Mother Superior of the convent—an elderly woman, dignified in the scene with the wise calm kindly, unwarped by her somewhat straitrowing life, and with warm human affection writ clear on her open face. She had passed her arm with a gentle air of possession round the waist of the young girl who was standing at her side.

The travelles through which she had passed—the reign of Robespierre and the flight from Paris—had changed without marring the beautiful face of Elise Duplay. She had, indeed, lost much of the grace that is inevitably bound up with innocence and gaiety of unscathed heart, but in its place had come the scarcely less attractive charm that is the result of sorrow and sinfulness suffering. The great painter, Leonardo, loved to have found the childish beauty of her former face as a sketch on which he had painted a thousand of his deeper emotions. Those whom the gods love," ran the ancient proverb, "die young," rather should we moderns say that they live and suffer.

She was gazing at the same sunset with an almost ecstatic concentration of vision.

"How beautiful!" she sighed. "I have never before seen anything like it." And then, as if replied the elder woman, "it is like the opening of a gate in heaven. We seem to glimpse through, even with these feeble eyes of ours. But the vision is soon taken from us."

There was silence between them for a few moments, and then a slight breath of colder air came up from the lake. "It is growing chilly," said the elder woman, "and the evenings are not so safe as a month ago. Let us go in."

They turned toward the house, and, at the sign of the Mother Superior, the rest of the young people followed. They came along in twos and threes, laughing and gossiping through the remaining minutes of this precious hour.

The inmates of the convent were mainly French, and it was this fact that threw the doors open to almost every French exile who passed that way. But there had been more than one austere nun who had at first believed little that was good of this lovely woman, arriving in the dead of night, and appearing every morning for many days with a tear-stained face and melancholy eyes. "A penitent," muttered some, "who has been no better than she should be." Many of them cherished strangely distorted ideas about the outer world, and there was, perhaps, a touch of prudishness in the reception which they first gave to Elise and her friend. Elise after her long journey across France, and her precarious escape into Switzerland through a closely-watched frontier. But fortunately for her, the Mother Superior had taken a fancy to her from the first, and by gentle tact and kindness had gradually melted her heart and gained her affection. The friendship gave refuge, and the fits of weeping had grown rarer as she found an ear into which she could pour her troubles. The true lovableness and innate simplicity of the girl's nature began to reappear once more, and thus she had gradually become a general favorite in the convent. The quiet life of this community, touched but rarely by rumors from the outside world, had acted as a soothing anodyne on her confused and troubled spirits, and gradually she emerged from her deep depression into a more at peace with herself. The agony of conflict and doubt seemed to have gone by.

Followed by the crowd of nuns and novices, the Mother Superior and her protegee loitered down the long gravel path which divided the great garden in two, and neared the garden entrance of the large, plain white building of the convent, as regular in its architecture as in its internal discipline. They had already put foot on the stone staircase leading up to this doorway when one of the nuns on duty within came hurrying down the stairs—plainly in a considerable state of agitation. The Mother Superior looked at her severely, as she just avoided a collision with the ascending group by snatching at the railings and steadying herself.

"Rushing, as usual, Marie," she said. "How often have I to tell you that such haste is wrong and inconsistent with your vows?"

Marie, a plump little girl, the pet of the convent, and a favorite with the stern mistress herself, was in a state of panting protest.

"Ah, but, mother, you do not know how friends have been," she heard a cry at the convent door, and I went to the wicket to see who was there, and who do you think it was? Why—" and she blushed deeply, as if she thought she had no right to say another word—"there were two men! They had driven here, and the carriage is waiting—both young men, and one looked—oh, so ill, and sick, and tired, leaning against the arm of the other."

"And what did they want here?" said the Mother Superior, with a slight twitching of amusement at the effect of these apparitions on the younger woman.

"I told them to go away," replied Marie, as if she had been guilty of some fault, "but they would not. They bowed and said they had not any wish to intrude upon our privacy, and that they were conscious of the stigma under which they lay in consequence of the unfortunate sex to which they belonged, but they wished to ask one question. They were Frenchmen who had just escaped from the power of the directory, and they had heard that a young friend of theirs named Elise Duplay had taken refuge in this convent. If so, they wished to see her; but if they were wrong they were willing to go their way in peace. I know that I was wrong to listen," added the young nun, chattering on, "but they were such nice-spoken young men, and so polite, that I could not find it in my heart to send them away."

The Mother Superior smiled again at the anxiety exhibited by the child.

"You were quite right," said she, kindly; "it is no part of our religion to shut our ears to distress. This is public. Tell them that we have no such visitant in our convent." For Elise had been living there under an assumed name—a pardonable deception which she had adopted in order to avoid the gossip of those who might have heard the incidents of Robespierre's downfall.

Marie was about to return and deliver her message when she was struck by the expression on the face of their strange visitor, standing at the side of the Mother Superior. For as she listened to Marie's description of the strangers Elise had been unable to conceal her feelings.

"But perhaps mademoiselle, our visitor, knows who these strangers are," cried Marie. "See how pale she is! Are you not well?" she cried in real distress.

The child's babbling tongue drew the attention of the Mother Superior to Elise, and it was impossible for the girl to hide her agitation.

She determined to throw herself on their confidence. Within their little bay between the narrow walls, yet they were women. They would understand.

"What is it, my child? Speak," said the Mother Superior, taking her hand. "Tell me all."

"Ah!" she cried, "you will think me wicked. The name I have given to you is not my real name. It is Elise Duplay. And he who is asking for me is—is—my lover."

The touch of nature told.

The Mother pressed her hand kindly, kissed her gently and, after a moment's reflection, turned to Marie.

"Go and prepare the ante-room for them to sit in. Let them wait, and then, when you have made them comfortable, tell them that Mademoiselle Duplay will come in a few minutes."

She spoke, and Marie ran to obey.

A few minutes after Elise came into the great bare waiting room, where at rare intervals a few friends and relatives of the nuns and novices were received. It was a great, square chamber, and in the middle was a large deal table with a shiny cloth on it. The floor was of bare boards, but scrupulously clean, and the walls and ceiling were both whitewashed. The only touch of luxury in the room was a big armchair, in the recess of which was now lying a youngish man, apparently in the last stages of disease. His feet were resting in a plain deal chair, which had been evidently placed there for him by his anxious friend, who was now standing at his side, and chafing his temples with his hand.

The invalid was Louvier, and the friend was the Marquis de Saens.

As their eyes fell on the face of her lover, Elise started, and, with a low, wailing cry, ran across the room and fell on her knees at his side. She hungrily seized his hand and covered it with kisses, passionately crying to him by name.

He flushed with joy at the sound. Half rising from his chair, he leant forward, bowed down over her head, and passionately kissed her hair. De Saens turned away, his eyes filled with tears, unable to endure the pathos of the spectacle.

For a few moments there was silence between them. At length it was the girl who broke it.

"My fault," she cried, "my fault! Oh, Bertrand, can you ever forgive me?"

"What is there to forgive, my own love?" cried Louvier, bending down once more. "Have you not suffered, too?"

"I have deserved it all," she cried in a passion of self-reproach. "Why did I misunderstand? Why did I make light of that great love?"

With infinite tenderness he had lifted her face, and now with both hands he held it while he looked deep into her eyes.

"Elise," he said very softly, "God, who has put so much into the heart of man, and mercy into the heart of woman, has not made this strange world so ill after all. Often in the night-watches I have thought it all over, and I can now see that if we had joined hands then it would have been an unhallowed union."

He coughed painfully, but struggled on.

"Then we were right to refuse. Before we could be happy I had much to expiate. Hate had to go, and now out of all of this God has given me one good thing—to look again on thy sweet face before I die."

"Die?" she cried. "Ah, no!" she cried passionately, covering his hand with kisses. "Thou shalt stay here and I will nurse thee back to health."

He smiled at her ardor, and gently stroked her hair. He knew that he was doomed—the doctors had told him so before he left Geneva. The injury done to his lung by the spent bullet at Quiberon had seemed to pass away before De Saens's anxious care, but when the wound healed it had left a permanently damaged organ. One night of exposure in the long journey across France had sufficed to set up hemorrhage, and ever since his arrival at Paris, some three weeks before, he had been getting gradually worse.

When the doctors had at last broken to him that nothing could save him from a rapid decline and death, he had asked for one last favor—to be allowed to go into Switzerland and see Elise again before he died. The suggested sending for her, but he would not hear of it. Paris was still, in his eyes, a place for any of the Duplay family, and though the guillotine had been removed there was still banishment and Guiana in the background.

At last the doctors, seeing that refusal would probably be more dangerous than consent, had given way. Tenderly guided and cared for by his friends, he had worked his way, by slow stages, across France. But a journey in heavy, clumsy coaches had not been the best thing possible for a man already far into death's territory, as well knew that he was now very near to the end.

But though he knew all this he did not contradict her. Why take away her last illusion? She would know all too soon, poor girl. Besides, he had a task in hand which he must carry out with unclouded brain, and there was no time to waste.

Turning half round in his chair toward De Saens, Louvier beckoned to him with his left hand.

Profoundly moved by the scene before him, and altogether shaken out of that mood of indifference which had been, of old, the shield of his delicate nature, De Saens had been standing some two paces off, trying to help them on their way to Paris. This was the first time that we have no such visitant in our convent." For Elise had been living there under an assumed name—a pardonable deception which she had adopted in order to avoid the gossip of those who might have heard the incidents of Robespierre's downfall.

Marie was about to return and deliver her message when she was struck by the expression on the face of their strange visitor, standing at the side of the Mother Superior. For as she listened to Marie's description of the strangers Elise had been unable to conceal her feelings.

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"Go and prepare the ante-room for them to sit in. Let them wait, and then, when you have made them comfortable, tell them that Mademoiselle Duplay will come in a few minutes."

She spoke, and Marie ran to obey.

A few minutes after Elise came into the great bare waiting room, where at rare intervals a few friends and relatives of the nuns and novices were received. It was a great, square chamber, and in the middle was a large deal table with a shiny cloth on it. The floor was of bare boards, but scrupulously clean, and the walls and ceiling were both whitewashed. The only touch of luxury in the room was a big armchair, in the recess of which was now lying a youngish man, apparently in the last stages of disease. His feet were resting in a plain deal chair, which had been evidently placed there for him by his anxious friend, who was now standing at his side, and chafing his temples with his hand.

The invalid was Louvier, and the friend was the Marquis de Saens.

As their eyes fell on the face of her lover, Elise started, and, with a low, wailing cry, ran across the room and fell on her knees at his side. She hungrily seized his hand and covered it with kisses, passionately crying to him by name.

He flushed with joy at the sound. Half rising from his chair, he leant forward, bowed down over her head, and passionately kissed her hair. De Saens turned away, his eyes filled with tears, unable to endure the pathos of the spectacle.

For a few moments there was silence between them. At length it was the girl who broke it.

"My fault," she cried, "my fault! Oh, Bertrand, can you ever forgive me?"

"What is there to forgive, my own love?" cried Louvier, bending down once more. "Have you not suffered, too?"

"I have deserved it all," she cried in a passion of self-reproach. "Why did I misunderstand? Why did I make light of that great love?"

With infinite tenderness he had lifted her face, and now with both hands he held it while he looked deep into her eyes.

"Elise," he said very softly, "God, who has put much into the heart of man, and mercy into the heart of woman, has not made this strange world so ill after all. Often in the night-watches I have thought it all over, and I can now see that if we had joined hands then it would have been an unhallowed union."

He coughed painfully, but struggled on.

"Then we were right to refuse. Before we could be happy I had much to expiate. Hate had to go, and now out of all of this God has given me one good thing—to look again on thy sweet face before I die."

"Die?" she cried. "Ah, no!" she cried passionately, covering his hand with kisses. "Thou shalt stay here and I will nurse thee back to health."

He smiled at her ardor, and gently stroked her hair. He knew that he was doomed—the doctors had told him so before he left Geneva. The injury done to his lung by the spent bullet at Quiberon had seemed to pass away before De Saens's anxious care, but when the wound healed it had left a permanently damaged organ. One night of exposure in the long journey across France had sufficed to set up hemorrhage, and ever since his arrival at Paris, some three weeks before, he had been getting gradually worse.

When the doctors had at last broken to him that nothing could save him from a rapid decline and death, he had asked for one last favor—to be allowed to go into Switzerland and see Elise again before he died. The suggested sending for her, but he would not hear of it. Paris was still, in his eyes, a place for any of the Duplay family, and though the guillotine had been removed there was still banishment and Guiana in the background.

At last the doctors, seeing that refusal would probably be more dangerous than consent, had given way. Tenderly guided and cared for by his friends, he had worked his way, by slow stages, across France. But a journey in heavy, clumsy coaches had not been the best thing possible for a man already far into death's territory, as well knew that he was now very near to the end.

But though he knew all this he did not contradict her. Why take away her last illusion? She would know all too soon, poor girl. Besides, he had a task in hand which he must carry out with unclouded brain, and there was no time to waste.

Turning half round in his chair toward De Saens, Louvier beckoned to him with his left hand.

Profoundly moved by the scene before him, and altogether shaken out of that mood of indifference which had been, of old, the shield of his delicate nature, De Saens had been standing some two paces off, trying to help them on their way to Paris. This was the first time that we have no such visitant in our convent." For Elise had been living there under an assumed name—a pardonable deception which she had adopted in order to avoid the gossip of those who might have heard the incidents of Robespierre's downfall.

Marie was about to return and deliver her message when she was struck by the expression on the face of their strange visitor, standing at the side of the Mother Superior. For as she listened to Marie's description of

STRONG TONE, BETTER BUSINESS.

IMPROVED FEELING DUE TO EASIER TENDENCY IN STERLING EXCHANGE MARKET.

THE INDUSTRIALS STRONG.

Final Quotations Show Fair Gains in Some Favorites.

TOBACCO BOTH STRONG AND WEAK

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The stock market to-day enjoyed a substantial increase in the volume of business, and a strong tone was manifested throughout, except for a momentary halt in the early dealings. The distributors of the transactions showed a broadening tendency.

The chief dominating influence upon the general market was a decidedly easier tendency in the sterling exchange market, directly attributable to increased offering of cotton and grain bills. The inference drawn by the financial community at large was that no further exports of gold are likely, as this display of bills against grain and other staples is certain, in ordinary course, at this season of the year, to increase. Some apprehension had been created on this score by resorts to special gold exports, incidental to the Chinese loan, but so far there has been nothing to substantiate that theory.

The shipments of currency to the interior are large, and especially to the south for cotton crop movement purposes, indicating a speedily increased supply of exchange. The other factors in the market were special in character.

Chicago gas was stimulated by reports of the impending publication of the reorganization plan, attended by the publication of the names of prominent financiers and railroad men as parties interested. The declaration of the regular dividends on Tobacco stock had only a temporary favorable effect upon their market price.

The opening was quiet and somewhat irregular; pronounced strength, however, was soon evidenced. The rising tendency was checked for a brief interval in the early session by a raid on Distilling, which benefited the priced own 1¾ per cent. The declines in the general market were slight, and the upward movement was soon resumed with renewed vigor. The market closed strong at the best figures of the day.

Final prices show net gains of 2⅝ per cent in Sugar; Manhattan, 2¼; Tennessee coal, 2⅜; Canadian Pacific, 1⅜; Cotton oil, Burlington, Chicago gas, and Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, 1 per cent; Distilling, Sugar preferred, Denver & Rio Grande preferred, Canada Southern, Consolidated gas, and Minnesota iron.

Illinois steel was more actively dealt in than usual, and rose 2 per cent to 80½, closing at 80. The advance was attributed to the belief that the improved condition of the iron and steel industry foreshadows the early declaration of a dividend. Tobacco sold up 1 per cent upon the dividend announcements, but developed weakness in the final dealings, losing all of the improvement.

Bonds were quiet and strong. Illinois steel non-convertible 5s rose 2 per cent; Texas & Pacific firsts, 1¾, and Norfolk & Western gold 5s, 1½ per cent. Oregon improvement firsts receded 1 per cent, and do. consol 5s, 1⅜ per cent. The sales were $1,444,000.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., 57 and 59 Fourth avenue, members of the New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.	Oct. 1
A., T. & S. F....	22⅜	23	22⅜	22⅞	22½
Am. Cot. Oil Co.	20½	20½	20	20¾	20¼
do. pref.	....	....	....	....	....
Am. S. Ref. Co.	108⅝	111¼	108⅝	111	108¾
do. pref.	101	101½	101	101¾	100½
Am. Tobacco	99	100	99	99¾	99
Balto. & Ohio	64	64	64	64	64
Canada Southern.	55½	55½	55	55	54¾
Canadian Pacific.	61¾	61¾	61¾	....	60
Chi. G. T. Rcts.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
C., B. & Q.	86½	87¼	86½	87¼	86¼
C. H. V. & T.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24	23¾
Consolidated Gas.	144	145½	144	145	143¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Chesa. & Ohio.	20	20¼	20	20	19¾
D., L. & W.	....	....	....	....	170
Del. & Hud.	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾
D. & C. F. Co.	24½	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	24⅜
Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅜
Gen. Electric Co.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39	38½
Illinois	80	80½	80	80	79½
L. S. & M. S.	150½	150½	150½	150½	150
L. E. & W.	....	....	....	....	24½
do. pref.	78	78	78	78	76
Lonsle. & Nash.	63¾	63¾	63½	63¾	63¾
Michigan Central.	....	....	....	....	103¾
Manhattan Con.	111⅝	112⅝	111½	112	111
Missouri Pacific.	38⅝	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	38¾
Nat. Lead Co.	....	....	....	....	34¾
do. pref.	92½	92½	92½	92	92¾
N. Y. Central.	....	....	....	....	104½
N. Y. & N. E.	....	....	....	....	53
N. J. Central.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114¼	114
N. Y., O. & W.	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	18¾
North. Pacific.	....	....	....	....	32
do. pref.	....	....	....	....	75
Northwest	104⅝	105¼	104⅜	105½	104¾
Northern Pacific.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
do. pref.	19	19	19	18¾	18⅝
N. American Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
Omaha	44	44	44	43½	43¾
Pacific Mail.	37¾	37¾	37¼	37½	37¾
Pullman Car Co.	173	173	173	172	172¾
P., C., C. & St. L.	198⅝	199⅝	198⅝	198⅝	198¾
do. pref.	....	....	....	....	98½
Reading.	21⅞	22	21½	21⅝	21⅝
Rock Island.	78½	79¼	78½	79⅜	78¾
Southern Ry.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
do. pref.	50¾	51¼	50¾	51¼	50⅝
St. Paul.	76⅞	77⅜	76⅞	77⅝	76⅝
do. pref.	....	....	....	....	125½
Tenn. C. & I.	42¾	43	42¾	44¼	42⅝
Texas & Pacific.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
Union Pacific.	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14½	14¼
U. S. Rubber Co.	41⅞	42	41⅝	41⅝	41¾
do. pref.	94	95	93½	93⅝	94
U. S. Cordage Co.	8	8	7¾	7¾	8
do. pref.	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	16
U. S. Leather.	....	....	....	....	16
do. pref.	85	85	85	84⅝	85
Wabash	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	9
do. pref.	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	23¾
W. U. Tel.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
W. & L. E.	15⅝	15⅝	15	15⅛	15⅛
do. pref.	....	....	....	....	48¾
Wisconsin Cent.	....	....	....	....	6

Furnished by Whitney & Stephenson, senior Pittsburg members of the New York stock exchange, at No. 57 Fourth avenue (old style):

U. S. 5s, reg.	112¼	Mut. Un. Tel. 6s.	104½
do. 5s, coup.	113¼	D. & R. G. rets.	10½
do. 4s, reg.	111⅝	do. 4s.	92¾
do. 4s, coup.	111⅝	Erie 2ds.	81¼
do. 2s, reg.	96¾	T. H. & S. A. 6s.	105
do. new 4s, reg.	122½	do. 7s.	102
do. new 4s, coup	122⅞	H. & T. Cent. 5s.	113
Pacific 6s of '95.	102	do. 6s.	105
Ala., Class A.	107	Mo. Pac. 1st 6s.	103
do. Class B.	109	do. 2nd 4s.	67
do. Class C.	99	Mut. Union 6s.	113
do. Currency.	99	N. J. C. gen. 5s.	119¾
La., new con. 4s.	98½	North. Pac. 1sts.	117¾
Missouri 6s.	100	do. 2ds.	104½
N. Carolina 6s.	122	Northwest cons.	135½
do. 4s.	102	do. S. F. debs.	110½
S. Car. non-fund.	1¾	R. G. W. 1sts.	*78
Tenn. new set 6s.	85	St. Paul con. 7s.	127½
do. 5s.	105	do. C. & P. W. 5s.	118⅝
do. old 6s.	60	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s.	85
Va. Centuries.	63	St. L. & S. F. g. 6s.	110
do. deferred.	6½	Texas Pac. 1sts.	93
Atchison 4s.	76¾	do. 2nds.	21
do. adjust.	34¼	U. P. 1sts of '96.	107½
Can. So. 2ds.	107	West Shore 4s.	106½
L. & N. Un'd 4s.	83	Southern 5s.	96¾
O. R. & N. 1sts.	111		

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*Offered.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 243,265 shares, including:

Am. Sugar	63,800	N. Y. S. & W. pf.	2,000
Am. Tobacco	5,400	Reading	6,800
Atchison	4,600	Rock Island	6,800
Burlington	14,300	St. Paul	22,300
Chicago Gas	27,800	Silver Certs.	5,000
D. & C. F. Co.	22,100	Tenn. C. & I.	15,200
Gen. Electric	3,600	W. & L. E.	3,500
Illinois Steel	3,200		

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*Third assessment paid.

Boston Stocks.

A., T. & S. F.	22⅞	Mexican Central.	13¼
Am. Sugar	110⅝	N. Y. & N. E. pf.	105
do. pref.	101¼	Old Colony	177
Bay State Gas.	9¾	Old Dominion	25
Bell Telephone.	197½	Rubber	41⅝
Boston & Albany	210	San Diego	35
Boston & Maine	175	Union Pacific	14¾
C., B. & Q.	87¼	Wst. Elec.	102
Edison Elec. Ill.	122½	do. pref.	92
Fitchburg pref.	95	West. Electric.	25
General Electric.	39¼	do. pref.	93¾
do. pref.	68	Wisconsin Cent.	6
Illinois Steel.	80¼		

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Henry Sproul & Co.:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Penn. Cent.	53⅝	53¾	Elec. Trac.	73¾	74
Leh. Valley.	41⅜	42	Peoples Tr.	66¾	66⅞
Leh. Nav.	48½	49	United G. Im.	83¾	84
Met. Trac.	100½	101	C. Tr., N. J.	27	....
Phila. Trac.	85	85¼	Storage	64¼	64½
Ind. Trac.	*87	....			

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*Sales. †Ex-dividend.

Chicago Stocks.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
West. Chicago St. Ry.	125	125	125	125
North Chicago St. Ry.	*202	....	....	....

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Slow, Hogs Steady, and Sheep and Lambs Higher.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2.
Central Stock Yards.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle Monday were 93 loads, against 140 loads last Monday; although the supply was considerably less than that of last week, the market ruled no better, good heavy cattle being very slow; common and medium grades sold fairly active at steady prices; good dehorned feeders were in good demand, and sold at $3 50@3 90, according to weight and condition; receipts to-day light; market slow and steady.

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb	$ 5 00@ 5 25
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb	4 50@ 4 85
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb	4 20@ 4 50
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb	3 90@ 4 15
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb	3 40@ 3 80
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb	3 10@ 3 40
Common, 700 to 900 lb	2 40@ 3 05
Rough, half fat, 1,000 to 1,300 lb	2 90@ 3 40
Common to good fat oxen	1 75@ 4 00
Common to good fat bulls	1 75@ 2 90
Common to good fat cows	1 75@ 3 00
Heifers, 800 to 1,000 lb	2 75@ 4 25
Bologna cows, per head	5 00@12 00
Fresh cows and springers	15 00@45 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs Monday were 20 double-deck loads; owing to the light supply and cool weather, together with a good local demand, the market ruled active on all grades at an advance of 20c per cwt. over Saturday's closing prices; receipts to-day, 15 double-deck loads; market steady on all grades at quotations.

Prime heavy hogs	4 70@4 85
Prime medium weights	4 65@4 85
Common Yorkers and grassers	4 60@4 70
Light hogs	4 50@4 60
Light pigs	4 40@4 50
Good roughs	3 75@4 25
Piggy sows and stags	3 00@3 50

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep Monday were 33 double-deck loads; the market ruled 10@15c per cwt. higher on the better grades, but common grades were slow at last week's prices. Lambs ruled about steady. Receipts to-day, 1 double-deck loads; market 10@15c better on best grades; others steady.

Export wethers, 110 to 125 lb	$3 50@4 00
Prime, 95 to 100 lb wethers	3 00@3 25
Good, 85 to 90 lb	2 70@3 00
Fair to 80 lb mixed ewes and wethers	2 50@3 00
Common, 65 to 70 lb	1 75@2 35
Culls	50@1 75
Spring lambs	2 00@4 00
Veal calves	4 50@7 00
Heavy calves	2 00@3 00

SOME OF THE SALES.

Hamilton, Wood & Beck: Cattle—38 head, 47,560 lb, $4 30; 47 head, 47,320 lb, $4 00; 17 head, 13,940 lb, $3 90; 25 head, 21,270 lb, $3 70; 8 head, 6,580 lb, $3 50; 17 head, 13,800 lb, $3 45; 10 head, 9,130 lb, $3 40; 14 head, 11,000 lb, $3 30; 25 head, 23,140 lb, $3 25; 17 head, 14,940 lb, $3 20; 7 head, 10,730 lb, $2 90; 8 head, 4,370 lb, $2 75; 3 head, 2,910 lb, $2 50; 12 head, 6,630 lb, $2 40; 15 head, 8,690 lb, $2 35; 9 head, 4,650 lb, $2 25; 9 fresh cows, at $33 00 per head; 10 fresh cows, at $32 00 per head. Hogs—72 head, 13,780 lb, $4 80; 135 head, 31,270 lb, $4 75; 23 head, 4,220 lb, $4 70; 94 head, 12,530 lb, $4 65; 56 head, 6,940 lb, $4 55. Sheep and Lambs—50 lambs, 3,880 lb, $4 60; 45 do., 2,930 lb, $3 60; 22 do., 1,320 lb, $3 50; 125 do., 7,870 lb, $3 50; 100 do., 11,650 lb, $3 40; 46 do., 2,700 lb, $3 30; 200 sheep, 19,570 lb, $2 75; 232 head, 18,600 lb, $2 65; 220 head, 21,470 lb, $2 60; 42 head, 3,770 lb, $2 50; 141 head, 11,810 lb, $2 20; 152 head, 16,850 lb, $2 10; 52 head, 4,360 lb, $2 00; 57 head, 3,450 lb, $2 10; 400 head, 28,770 lb, $1 70.

R. Hedges & Co.: Cattle—29 head, 23,410 lb, $4 00; 10 head, 11,200 lb, $4 10; 7 head, 7,670 lb, $3 50. Hogs—61 head, 14,460 lb, $4 85; 79 head, 14,400 lb, $4 80; 97 head, 15,320 lb, $4 75. Sheep—120 head, 9,650 lb, $2 40; 49 head, 4,050 lb, $2 40; 49 head, 4,050 lb, $2 40.

Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff: Cattle—24 head, 20,540 lb, $3 60; 20 head, 19,190 lb, $3 70; 8 head, 8,120 lb, $3 60; 19 head, 16,100 lb, 10,200 lb, $4 75; 17 head, 2,120 lb, $4 62½; 20 head, 2,720 lb, $4 50; 109 head, 11,580 lb, $4 40. Sheep—40 head, 2,960 lb, $2 50; 174 head, 10,100 lb, $3 60; 45 head, 2,840 lb, $3 70; 95 head, 6,110 lb, $3 60; 27 head, 3,520 lb, $6 65.

McCall, Rowlen & Newburn: Cattle—5 head, 5,220 lb, $4 00. Hogs—15 head, 2,790 lb, $4 75; 58 head, 9,420 lb, $4 85; 103 head, 12,920 lb, $4 80. Sheep—21 head, 1,740 lb, $3 75; 45 head, 2,020 lb, $2 85; 94 head, 6,790 lb, $1 95; 51 head, 2,560 lb, $3 10; 7 calves, 960 lb, $7 00.

Renehan, Linkhorn & Co.: Cattle—17 head, 19,990 lb, $2 70; 24 head, 24,240 lb, $3 50; 17 head, 14,240 lb, $3 30. Hogs—123 head, 20,810 lb, $4 85; 6 head, 1,820 lb, $4 00; 29 head, 3,210 lb, $4 35; 124 head, 21,060 lb, $4 70. Sheep—54 head, 14,490 lb, $2 10; 62 head, 3,980 lb, $3 25; 68 head, 5,550 lb, $2 90; 4 head, 470 lb, $3 00.

L. Dyer & Co.: Cattle—28 head, 15,980 lb, $2 85; 20 head, 13,290 lb, $3 00; 15 head, 13,220 lb, $3 45. Hogs—67 head, 10,950 lb, $4 85; 80 head, 8,310 lb, $4 60; 57 head, 5,070 lb, $4 65; 52 head, 7,960 lb, $4 60. Sheep—122 head, 8,470 lb, $1 75; 39 head, 2,960 lb, $3 119 head, 9,620 lb, $2 50.

Lafferty Bros.: Cattle—13 head, 10,490 lb, $3 50; 1 bull, 1,000 lb, $3 00; 2 cows and calves, $70 00; 2 bulls, 2,440 lb, $3 00. Hogs—39 head, 4,880 lb, $4 55. Sheep—124 head, 9,960 lb, $3 00.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Choice cattle were stronger to 5c higher, other descriptions being dull; common to choice native dressed beef and shipping steers were mainly $3 00@4 80; there being fair sales at $5 00@5 25, and fancy heavy steers quotable at $5 40@5 50; light cattle are selling the best at the present time, and some fancy 1,060-lb yearlings sold yesterday at $4 80@4 90; others are in poor trade, nearly active, sales being mostly at $2 25@3 65, with a few prime feeders selling around $3 90; cow and heifer sales to canners and butchers were rather active at $1 50@3 25; stockers going at $2 25@2 85; bulls sold mostly at $1 75@2 75, bolognas going chiefly at $2 00@2 25, and feeders at $2 30@2 60. Calves were dull and weak, good to choice selling at $5 50@6 20.

There were nearly 36,000 fresh and stale hogs on the market. This is a big number, and a large part of the trading was accomplished at a decline of 5c for heavy and mixed droves, although early selling showed no particular change in numerous instances; the greater part of the sales occurred at $3 90@4 05 for packers, and at $3 20@4 25 for shipping; common to choice heavy sold at an extreme range of $3 70@4 40; mixed at $3 85@4 35, and light at $3 80@4 50.

With a good demand prices ruled steady on the basis of $1 50@3 75 for inferior to prime native sheep, sales being mostly between $2 60 and 3 15; western sheep were in demand at $2 60@3 25, and lambs sold at $3 25@4 60. Receipts—Hogs, 15,000 head; calves, 600 head; hogs, 31,000 head; sheep, 12,000 head.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,429 head; market more active; good steers 10@15c higher; native steers, poor to choice, $3 40@5 50; Colorado, $3 55@4 15; stags and oxen, $2 00@4 00; bulls, $2 00@2 50; dry cows, $1 60@2 50; European cables quote American steers at 9½@10c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8@9c; exports today, 2,132 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 1,556 head; market active and 5c higher for grassers and buttermilk calves; fair to prime veals, $5 00@6 50; grassers and buttermilks, $2 50@3 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 11,227 head; sheep ½c higher; lambs ¼c higher; nothing unsold; sheep, poor to prime, $2 00@3 75; lambs, common to choice, $3 75@5 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,548 head; market firmer at $4 85@5 25.

EAST BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts of sale were light, only 5 cars; the market was slow.

Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; market ruled with a fair demand; Yorkers, good to choice, $4 80@4 90; roughs, $3 50@3 85; pigs, $3 75@4 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts fairly liberal; market active; lambs, choice to extra prime selected, $4 60@4 75; Canada lambs, common to fair, $4 25@4 40; sheep, choice to prime export wethers, $4 00@4 25; fair to good mixed weights, $2 35@2 50; culls and common, $1 50@2 25.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—Hogs active at $3 50@4 45; receipts, 4,100 head; shipments, 800 head.

Cattle steady at $2 25@4 85; receipts, 1,600 head.

Sheep steady at $1 00@4 00; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 1,100 head. Lambs steady at $2 50@4 25.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 2.—Butter firm and prints le higher; fancy western creamery, 23c. Eggs firm, good demand; fresh near-by, 18c; western, 17c. Cheese firm.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was firm; creameries, 9@21½c; dairies, 9@2c. Eggs firm at 16½@16c. Cheese, 7¼@8¼c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Cheese firm; large state, fancy, small fancy, 8¼@8¼c; part skims, 2@7c. Eggs firm; state and Pennsylvania, 19@19½c; western fresh, 18c; receipts, 7,858 packages.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Pig iron firm; southern, $12 00@14 00; northern, $12 00@14 50. Copper steady; brokers, $12 00; exchange, $12 15@12 25 @ 12 20. Lead firm; brokers, $3 15; exchange, $3 25@3 37½. Tin firm; straights, $14 45@14 50. Plates steady. Spelter quiet; domestic, $4 15@4 20. Sales on 'change 25 tons November tin at $14 50.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

A Moderate Improvement in Trading, but the Market Is Still Narrow and Dull—Values Generally Steady.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2.

A moderate amount of business was done on the local stock exchange to-day, the record being better than that of yesterday, but it was not of a character to indicate any particular opening in the direction of a wider trading volume, or an advancing movement in security values. Seven transactions were made on the three calls and 440 shares of stock and $5,000 bonds changed hands.

In the natural gas group there was some inquiry for Chartiers gas on the last call at 7@7½ in blocks of 50 to 500 shares, and the stock was offered down from 8 to 8, in blocks of 500 shares. Bridgewater gas was offered at 25, and Peoples pipeage at 13. Phillie was sold to the extent of 310 shares at 15¼ on the second call. After this order was filled a shade of weakness was displayed, and the bidding price dropped off to 14⅞. On the third call there was a slight rally, and the price advanced to 15⅛ bid, while the asking price did not change from 15¼. Wheeling gas was quiet at 71¼ asked, and for large lots of Pennsylvania gas 3⅛ was bid.

In the traction group Birmingham traction was the only stock traded in, selling at 15⅜@15⅝. After two transactions in the stock it turned weak, and the bidding price dropped to 15⅜, but subsequently there was a recovery, the final bid being 15⅝, while 15⅞ was asked. Wheeling traction and Duquesne traction did not change, as against the final prices yesterday, while Pleasant Valley was steady at the usual quotations. Citizens traction opened at 56½, bid, declined to 56, recovered, and at the close had advanced to 56¾ bid for quotable lots. For less than 50 shares 57 was bid. Central traction still remains the strong member of the group, and there is a steady demand for all offerings at 26½.

In the miscellaneous group there was but one trade, 60 shares of Monongahela water selling at 20, and 25¾ was bid for more of the stock. United States glass common, showed a moderate degree of strength after the close of the last call, and on a demand for 100-share lots advanced to 17¼ bid, the asking price advancing to 17. The other members of the group were quoted as usual.

In the insurance group the only change was an increase in the number of quotable stocks, but there was no danger of a trade in any of these stocks at any price. In the railroad group Pittsburg Junction advanced to 29¾ bid, and the other active railroads were unchanged.

The only business done in the bond list was the sale of $5,000 Monongahela Junction second mortgage railroad bonds, at 104½, which is a price ½ better than the best bid yesterday. These securities advanced to 106¾ bid on the last call. Other bonds quoted did not change. The market closed dull.

For a small lot of Union trust 113½, exdividend, was bid.

Monongahela water was not offered below 30, and there seems to be a market for all for sale at that price.

A block of 90 shares of Citizens traction stock was offered at 40, and German Insurance advanced from 60 to 62½ bid.

A small lot of Commercial national bank was offered at 97½. Farmers' deposit national was offered at 705, and 510 was bid for Union national bank.

A block of 100 shares of Citizens traction of Indianapolis, was offered at 55, and 54 was bid.

After the close of the last call 16¾ was bid for 100 shares of Pittsburg Plate glass common, and 16¾ for 50 shares, while 5 and 10-share lots were offered at 16½.

After the close of the final session 50 to 100-share lots of Phillie were offered at 15¾, and 15⅜ was bid for blocks of 50 shares.

A mortgage of $100,000, given by the Tarentum traction company to the Fidelity title and trust company, was placed on record yesterday. It is to secure a similar amount of 6 per cent 30-year bonds.

Wheeling gas was in demand at 17½ for quotable lots, and wanted at 17¾ in small blocks.

The Philadelphia company, of West Virginia, is an adjunct of the Philadelphia company of this city, and is to be incorporated under West Virginia laws, since the company will soon be doing considerable business in the southern gas territory.

Secretary R. S. Ogden, of the local exchange, reports the sale of stocks during September to have been 1,284,140; during August the sales aggregated 21,158 shares, and in September, 1894, 12,820 shares.

The directors of the Dime savings institution, of Washington, Pa., have elected J. P. Mitchell president in place of the late Thomas McKennan, recently deceased. Dr. Wray Grason has been elected to the position of first vice-president, J. H. Murdoch second vice-president and A. M. Linn was elected trustee.

It has been practically decided that the capital of the Consolidated traction company, which is to absorb the local system, will consist of common and preferred stock. The latter will be given in exchange for the stock of the companies which it is proposed to take into the combination, and will bear 6 per cent cumulative dividends. The common stock will be the property of the syndicate which will underwrite the scheme. It is expected that the preferred stock, the issue of which will not exceed $15,000,000 in any event, will form the basis for the new security, while the common stock will be made an active speculative favorite.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Com. Nat.	....	....	Bir. Trac.	15⅜	15⅝
F. D. Nat.	765	....	Duq. Trac.	35	....
Fidel. Title.	149	....	Man. Trac.	39¼	40
Mer. T. Co.	129	....	Pitts. pref.	114	....
P. N. B.	276	280	Pitts. Junc.	29¾	....
Pitts. Trust.	160	....	P. V. & C. R.	42	....
Union Nat.	210	....	Mon. Water	20¾	30
Allegheny Nat.	125½	135	P. & W.	14	....
Allegheny In.	49	....	S. U. Cable.	....	102
Alle'nia In.	40	48	U.S.G. com.	16	16¾
City In.	40	....	Carborund'm	75	....
Citizens In.	40	....	Iron Dis.	....	....
German In.	62½	....	Pitts. Junc.	....	....
Teutonia In.	32½	....	1st m. 6s.	122	....
Union In.	32½	....	Bonds.		
Ins. Co. of N. A.	295	....	Fid. m. 6s.	103½	105
Bridge'r G. Co.	8	25	Cit. Tr. 5s.	110	....
P. Y. Gas.	3¾	....	Pitts. Tr. 5s.	....	110
P. N. G. & F.	17¾	18	Pitts. Tr. 6s.	....	....
Pena. Gas.	3¾	4¼	Rit. Tr. 5s.	86½	93
Phila. Co.	13⅜	14¼	Man. Tr. 5s.	104¾	....
Wheel. Gas.	13¾	14¼	Mon. 5s.	107½	....
Cent. Trac.	26¼	27	M., E. & S. 5s.	104	....
Cit. Trac.	56¾	....	S. A. Tr. 5s.	102	....
P. V. Trac.	29	....	2d m. B., K. & A. 6s.	85	....

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*Ex-dividend.

The following sales were made:

First call—Shares Birmingham traction at 15⅜; shares Birmingham traction at 15⅜; $5,000 Pittsburg Junction railroad second mortgage bonds at 104½.

Second call—200 shares Philadelphia company at 15½; 100 shares Philadelphia company at 15¾; 20 shares Philadelphia company at 15⅞.

Third call—60 shares Monongahela water at 29.

MONETARY.

The local money market is steady, with a fair demand for discount at 6 per cent. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,696,589 23
Yesterday's balances	379,288 52
Same day last week—	
Exchanges	$2,654,943 22
Balances	251,680 65
Same day last year—	
Exchanges	2,147,408 23
Balances	464,387 85

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent; last loan, 2 per cent, closed, 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 87¼@4 88 for demand, and $4 86½@4 87 for 60 days; posted rates, $4 87@4 88 and $4 88@4 89; commercial bills, $4 85. Silver certificates, 67@67½.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Clearings, $17,984,809. Money steady at 4½@5 per cent for loans on sharp call, and at 6 per cent for commercial paper. New York exchange 60c discount. Bankers' (London) sterling, $4 87¾ and $4 87.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Clearings, $140,563,490; balances, $11,827,514.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Clearings, $23,411,663; balances, $2,852,503.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—Clearings, $2,539,514; balances, $285,969.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—Clearings, $5,098,881; balances, $859,595. Money 5@7 per cent. New York exchange $1 25 discount bid.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Closing: Consols for money, 107⅝; do. for the account, 107 11-16. Canadian Pacific, 63¼; Erie, 12⅝; do. seconds, 82¾; Illinois Central, 103¾; Mexican ordinary, 21¼; St. Paul common, 79; New York Central, 105¼; Pennsylvania, 57⅝; Reading, 11¼; Mexican Central, new 4s, 71⅜. Bar silver, 30 11-16d per ounce. Money ¾ per cent. The rate of discount on open market for short bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent; do. for three months' bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres to-day at 222 50; at Madrid, 16; at Lisbon, 24⅝; at St. Petersburg, 97; at Athens, 77; at Rome, 104 75; at Vienna, 102.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Three per cent rentes 100f, 47½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f, 27c for checks.

PITTSBURG MARKETS.

Coffee a Favorite American Drink as the Large Imports Indicate. Brazil Berry at the Low Point.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2.

Coffee imports for the year ended June 30, according to the United States foreign trade statement, amounted in value to $26,190,717, an increase of $5,816,041 as compared with the previous year. The staple headed the list of imports, and amounted to 13.14 per cent of the total imports of the year. This would seem to show that the beverage is very dear to the heart of the American people.

For the year to date figures show that the total deliveries of Rio and Santos coffees are 226,000 bags short of last year.

The market tone on Rio and Santos is steady, but buyers are holding off at present, except for immediate wants.

There is a better demand for mild coffees reported, and there are also considerable trading in New York during the week, transactions, including sales of 300 mats interior Padang, 150 mats Savanilla, 700 bags Maracaibo, 250 bags Central American and 1,570 bags Bucaramanga.

Offerings of Java coffee are light, the market is quiet and values have undergone but little change. Mochas are quiet and quotations are unchanged.

It is estimated by New York brokers that the lowest point for the present has been reached on Brazil coffee, and that an upward turn in the market may be looked for before long.

The visible of coffee at Rio was last reported as 198,000 bags, against 270,000 bags at the corresponding period last year. The stock at Santos was 316,000 bags, against 389,000 bags in 1894.

The visible at Rio to September 26 were 741,000 bags, against 869,000 bags in 1894 and 691,000 bags in 1893.

The receipts at Santos to September 26 were 1,177,000 bags, against 1,205,000 bags in 1894 and 649,000 bags in 1893.

The New York visible supply at latest dates was 608,330 bags, against 439,585 bags in 1894 and 286,475 bags in 1893.

Country Produce.

BEANS—Domestic navy, $1 25@1 50 per bushel; lima, fancy, bags, 5¾@6c per lb; red kidney, $1 85@2 10 per bushel.

BERRIES—Huckleberries, 9@10c; bucket, 65@75c; cranberries, $2 25@3 00 per box; grapes, 12@18c per 9-lb basket; 4-lb baskets, 8@10c.

BUTTER—Creameries, extras, 24@25c; firsts, 22@23c; gathered cream creameries, 19@20c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 14@16c; low grades, 6@8c.

CHEESE—New York, 8¾@9¼c; Ohio, new, 8@8½c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@12½c; Ohio Swiss, 11@11½c; imported Swiss, 23@24c; limburger, 10c.

CIDER—Sand refined, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sweet apple, $2 50@3 50; crab apple, $6 50@7 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, new laid stock, 15½@16½c; 1½c additional for candled stock; southern fresh, 15c.

GREEN APPLES—Fancy, $1 25@1 50 per barrel; choice, $1 00@1 25 per barrel; common, 75c@$1 00 per barrel.

HONEY—White clover, 16@18c.

MELONS—Canteloupes, 60c@$1 00 per crate; citrons, Ann Arbor, $2 00@2 50; gems, baskets, 20@60c; per barrel, $3 00@

VEILED BOOM FOR TOM REED.

MCKINLEY REPUBLICANS GIVEN A BAD SCARE BY A SENSATIONAL CIRCULAR LETTER.

G. W. FOSTER THE WRITER.

CLAIMS TO BE ACTING BY AUTHORITY OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

DENOUNCED AS A FRAUD.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 1.—Several days ago a copy of a circular letter purporting to have been sent out by authority of the national Republican committee, fell into the hands of Hon. William M. Hahn, secretary of the national Republican executive committee. It was addressed to a prominent Republican of Texas. Mr. Hahn being a close friend of Gov. McKinley, it was calculated to astonish him, as may be judged from its purport. It is as follows:

"Office of the National Republican Committee, G. W. Foster, General Manager, Southern States, Washington, D. C.

"DALLAS, Tex.

"Dear Sir: Having been sent to this state for the express purpose of obtaining opinions from party workers as to the working condition of the Republican party of Texas, and to find out, if possible, what presidential candidate is likely to carry your state in the coming Republican national nominating convention, it is of vital importance to the national campaign committee to know, or as nearly as possible, the working condition of the party in order that it may know how much, if any, of the national campaign fund of '96 should be set aside for your state. It might be wise to add that in the event of the nomination of Thomas B. Reed for the presidency, $75,000, or maybe $100,000, will be added to your state campaign fund to help you wage a hot canvass. I am in this state ten or twelve days and as it is impossible for me to visit you in person, I suggest, not for publication, but for the private information of the national committee, the following questions:"

Here follows a number of questions, among which are the following: "Upon what issue would you make the canvass? Are the Republicans of your state in favor of a 100-cent dollar, or the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1? What strength has the organization known as the Lily Whites? Will the Lily Whites favor Harrison, McKinley, Reed or Allison for the presidency? What strength has the organization known as the Regulars? Will the Regulars favor Reed, Harrison, Allison or McKinley for president? State as far as you can what candidates local leaders prefer, and give names and post-offices of such leaders.

"These questions," the letter concludes, "are asked in the interest of the Republican party, and not in the interest of any man or set of men. Let your answers, therefore, be pointed, correct and prompt.

"Yours for the success of the party,

"G. W. FOSTER."

"Address Box 90, Dallas, Tex."

As soon as he received this letter Mr. Hahn wrote to Hon. Thos. H. Carter, chairman of the Republican national central committee, at Helena, Mont., asking what it meant. He promptly received the following telegram:

"Foster, alleged manager southern states for national committee, evidently a fraud. I don't know him. He has no authority from the committee.

"THOS. H. CARTER."

At the same time Mr. Hahn addressed Joe Manley, o Maine, asking what he knew of Foster and his alleged mission in the south. Mr. Manley wrote, saying: "I do not know Foster, and have never heard of him. He has no authority to speak for Mr. Reed in any way. His circular reads to me like the utterances of a fool or an insane man. He has, of course, no authority to speak for or act for the national Republican committee. Undoubtedly, Mr. Carter will take notice of the circular."

OHIO MINERS STRIKE.

About 2,000 Men at Massillon Make Their Threat Good.

MASSILLON, O., Oct. 1.—True to their threat, the Massillon miners, 2,000 in number, went on strike to-day owing to a conflict of authority between the independent association, to which they belong, and the United mine workers, from which they recently withdrew. On July 1 the miners of the United mine workers and operators agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to sit after October 1 and determine what advance had been granted in the Pittsburg field. This committee had power to order a like advance throughout Ohio. The Massillon miners prior to October 1 seceded from the national organization and made a peremptory demand for 60 cents a ton, to date from October 1, ignoring the already existing agreement to submit to the committee and its finding. The operators hold that the miners have violated a trust, and there the case rests. Owing to strikes of various kinds there has been less than 10 months' work here in the past two years.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 1.—The Ohio and Cleveland coal company of this city has granted the demand of their men in the Messenger mines at Massillon for an advance of 9 cents a ton. Other Massillon operators say their mines will be closed until they became satisfied that the advance had been granted in Pennsylvania.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 1.—All the miners, about 500 in number, employed in six coal mines along the line of the Peoria & Pekin Union railway, quit work this morning, because they were refused an advance from 40 to 51 cents per ton on run of mine.

BRAZIL, Ind., Oct. 1.—The block coal miners and operators of this district today, arranged a scale for the coming year. The operators granted the miners demand for 70 cents per ton, and work will be continued in the mines.

WANT A SILVER MAN.

Allen W. Thurman Outlines What Will Be Done in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 1.—The state central committee, elected at the conference of the free silver Democrats here Saturday night, will meet on Monday to complete the committee, the Second, Third, Fifth, Ninth and Eleventh districts being still unrepresented. Allen W. Thurman said that the object of this movement is auxiliary to the movement set on foot at Washington after the Memphis convention. The intention of the free silver men is to organize every county and every township in the state, and to be prepared to push something next year and to the choles of delegates to the Democratic national convention.

"We propose," said Mr. Thurman, "to elect a United States senator friendly to silver."

"I suppose that means war on Brice?" said the reporter.

"It means just what I say," was the answer. "With a Democratic legislature Mr. Brice will not have a walkover for re-election. We intend to work wholly within the lines of the Democratic party, but we intend at the same time to exercise our privilege of trying to control the caucuses of the party."

The Democrats in Delaware county have not the slightest doubt of electing their entire ticket, as all the tax payers, regardless of party politics, are utterly disgusted with the office-holding Republicans. Mr. H. E. Bucks, ex-mayor of Delaware, says an investigation is on foot, backed by every citizen of the county, "and the disclosures so far made," said he, "have sealed the fate of the Republican party in that part of the state."

McKinley and Coxey for Attractions.

CADIZ, O., Sept. 20.—The Cadiz fair will open Wednesday. The greatest attraction will be Friday, when Governor McKinley and General Coxey, the Populist candidate for governor, will be present.

CORBETT'S CONDITION.

Shows Lack of Training, but He Looks Very Well.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Prior to his departure for training quarters in Texas, Champion Jim Corbett to-day gave New Yorkers an exhibition in Madison Square garden of how he is training for his coming fight with Bob Fitzsimmons, the Australian. Despite adverse criticisms, Corbett looked very well, albeit he showed a lack of training, but as he has a month in which to put himself in perfect trim for the big contest there is little doubt that he will be in fit condition.

Corbett started with his usual day's training by working the chest and wrist machines, punching the bag, wrestling and boxing with Daly, Donaldson, Delaney and O'Donnell. He followed this with a very lively game of handball, and finished the afternoon's exercises with a three mile run, and although he had scarcely a minute's rest during the entire two and a half hours, he finished up good and strong. At 8:30 to-night the entertainment was resumed, and between 6,000 and 7,000 sports were present.

Steve O'Donnell, of Australia, and Jim Dwyer, of Elizabeth, N. J., who was formerly with Bob Fitzsimmons as a sparring partner, engaged in a set-to. Many of those who saw the bout declare that Maher would be more than a match for the big Australian if O'Donnell does not improve before they meet in Texas.

At 11 o'clock Corbett jumped through the ropes for a go with Tom Forrest, of Sheepshead Bay, in response to a demand for a speech Corbett said: "Ladies and gentlemen: I am going to Texas to-morrow to get myself ready to meet Bob Fitzsimmons. I have the utmost confidence in the Florida athletic club, and from what you have seen in the papers you can easily see that we are willing to fight, and we don't wish to come back from Texas without settling the question. For my part, I am willing that the Florida athletic club shall pull off the fight wherever they choose."

The champion looked fat, but he can easily reduce the paunch he is carrying within a month with steady training. He sparred three rounds with Forrest, and followed it up with a similar go with Steve O'Donnell, and showed that he had not forgotten any of his clever ring tactics.

TOOLS OF CAPITALISTS.

This Charge Made Against Leaders of the K. of L.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Local assembly No. 1,563, Knights of Labor, was cried Sunday by H. P. Martin and Charles A. French, of the national executive board of the order, on charges of disloyalty in failing to push a boycott ordered by the general assembly. Daniel De Leon is the leading spirit of the local assembly. He objected to the trial, claiming that a majority of the executive board should be present to try a local assembly on such a charge. His protest was promptly overruled. Then De Leon, much excited, pointed his finger at Martin and cried:

"I charge you with being a traitor. You are a paid tool of the capitalists. You are working with trade unions who are trying to break up this order, because it is founded upon the principles of socialism. You bring up these charges only to keep delegates of D. A. 49 out of the general assembly because you know they will oppose Mr. Sovereign and other tools of capitalism. The order of the Knights of Labor is bankrupt, and the silver barons are paying Mr. Sovereign's expenses, as well as yours."

The charges against the assembly were not sustained. It is feared all the socialists will leave the order. It is said that the 10,000 socialists are paying the expenses of the general office at Washington, and that if these refuse to pay the taxes for expenses, there will be nobody left to pay them.

GEORGIA POPULIST FRAUDS.

They Are Determined to Defy Registration and Will Use Force.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 30.—There are signs of trouble in the Tenth congressional district over the special election for congress to be held Wednesday, Tom Watson, Populist, and J. C. C. Black, Democrat, being the candidates. A special from Augusta to-day says:

The party of Democrats, including two expert registry clerks, who went up to Lincoln county to examine into the registration books, returned this morning. They say that as soon as they arrived in the county runners were sent out into the county, marshaling armed hands of Populists, who intimidated and threatened violence if the committee at every step. They were not allowed to see the books, and the errand of the committee was fruitless.

Members of the committee say any Populists who felt so disposed took the names of voters in small note books, and this was called registration. No questions were asked. The registrars have thrown out a number of voters, and the Populists openly declare that every man in Lincoln county that wishes to shall vote, registry or no registry.

Populists in the county say that had Boykin Wright visited there when he had intended to, a few days since, he would not have returned alive.

FOR PENNSYLVANIA DAY.

Arrangements Made for the Atlanta Exposition Demonstration.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 30.—The Pennsylvania commission to the Atlanta exposition met here to-day and made final arrangements for Pennsylvania day, November 14. The Pennsylvania railroad company will furnish a vestibuled train, and there will be about 150 on the trip, including the governor, his staff, members of the supreme court, heads of departments, the commission, ladies' auxiliary and some invited guests. They will leave here November 11, be at Chattanooga on the 12th to participate in the dedication of monuments there, and arrive at Atlanta on the 13th. The Pennsylvania visitors will be welcomed by the governor of Georgia, and Governor Hastings and Lieutenant-Governor Lyon. In the evening a public reception will be held at the Pennsylvania building.

On the same day the women's auxiliary commission will hold a meeting at the women's building, where addresses will be made by Miss Harding, of Washington, chairman of the auxiliary, Miss Mary S. Garrett, of Philadelphia, and Miss Mercur, of Pittsburg.

MAKE HIS HEART RIGHT.

Cleveland Doctors Perform an Operation With an Unusual Result.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 1.—John Woods, aged 21, of Chicago, has just undergone a surgical operation of an unusual kind in St. Alexis hospital, in this city, where his parents formerly lived. Woods had pleurisy, and his right chest cavity filled with water, and the right lung was so affected that the left lung, being overworked, crowded the heart over to the right side. The doctors a day or so ago tapped the right lung by means of an aspiration needle, and drew away a large quantity of water. This relieved the condition of things internally, and the heart almost immediately sought its normal position. Although the operation was extremely delicate, the young man is getting along nicely.

President Keeps His Promise.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The president has commuted to imprisonment for life the death sentence imposed upon Clyde Mattox, of Kansas, who was to have been hanged on the 11th inst. This is the case in which the prisoner's mother, after appealing personally to the president, secured a letter assuring her that the death penalty would not be carried out. The president believes certain evidence offered at the trial should have been received.

Four Coffin Nails for a Cent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The war between the American tobacco company and the National cigarette and tobacco company to-day resulted in the price of cigarettes being cut in two. Cigarettes that have been selling at the rate of 10 for 5 cents to the consumer were sold in most of the leading tobacco stores to-day at 20 for 6 cents, and it is understood it is the same all over the state.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

THE MINISTERS' WORK IS DONE.

INDIANA GOT THE PITTSBURG M. E. CONFERENCE NEXT YEAR BY A BIG VOTE.

APPOINTMENTS ALL MADE.

The Various Positions in the Line of Church Work Filled.

NEW MEN ADMITTED ON TRIAL.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

MONONGAHELA, Pa., Sept. 30.—After the reading of the minutes the Pittsburg M. E. conference went into executive session to consider the question of "Who are admitted on trial?" The candidates were reported upon by committees and presiding elders, the cases were thoroughly discussed, and the following were admitted:

Leroy M. Humes, William Lipper, Charles W. Hoover, J. M. Cogley, Wilbur C. Swearer, James Law, Richard M. Towles, Lewis S. Wilkinson and William W. Youngson.

Richard Cartwright, George B. Hudson, J. S. Wakefield and H. S. Tree were granted superannuated relations. J. C. McMinn and B. E. Edgell were granted a supernumerary relation. J. W. Garland, W. D. Whitfield and W. C. Swearer were left without appointments to attend school.

The transfers of J. S. Duxbury from Genesee conference, J. J. Leak from Rock River conference and Daniel Dorchester, Jr., of New England conference, were announced.

The bishop was requested to appoint A. L. Long to a professorship in Robert college, Constantinople, and Charles L. Smith to a professorship in Pittsburg female college.

The question "Where shall the next conference be held?" was taken up, and Indiana, Washington and West End, Pittsburg, were nominated, and Indiana was chosen by a big vote on the second ballot over Pittsburg.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by J. A. Miller. Resolutions complimentary of Dr. A. M. Courtenay, transferred to Erie conference, by T. N. Boyle, and of thanks to the citizens of Monongahela for their entertainment of the conference were adopted.

The report of the statistical secretary showed an increase in the membership for the year of 1,074, with $39,334 paid on old indebtedness. The afternoon was largely taken up with hearing the reports of the different committees. The committee on education made the following approvals:

Allegheny college—Board of control, N. S. Miller, J. A. Ballantyne, W. S. Moore, J. N. White; visitors, C. L. Smith, W. G. Mead, C. McCaslin.

Mt. Union college—Board of supervision: W. T. Conner, P. Forshing, M. J. Sleppy; visitors, B. E. Edgell, J. B. Uber, H. L. Chapman

Scio college—Visitors, W. S. Cummings, W. T. Robinson and D. H. McKee.

Pittsburg female college—Trustees, W. Izer, B. R. Wilburn and W. C. Weaver.

Beaver college—G. W. Terbush, James Meehem and M. A. Rigg.

Woman's college of Baltimore—G. T. Reynolds and E. P. Turner.

Drew theological school—N. Luccock and C. W. Miller.

Boston theological school—J. J. Hill and T. N. Boyle.

Des Moines university—J. E. Wright and J. W. Carey.

Garrett Biblical institute—A. Smith and E. S. Loughrey.

The amount received by the educational society was $4,477. C. A. Holmes, T. N. Eaton, W. L. Conner, B. F. Beazel, H. Samson, J. F. Dravo and J. G. Holmes were appointed trustees of the conference educational society.

The report on the Pittsburg "Christian Advocate" showed a circulation of 17,057.

The report of the committee changing the method of conference examinations was laid upon the table for consideration next year and ordered to be published in the minutes.

The following assignments were then announced:

To preach the missionary sermon, M. M. Sweeny.

Conference board of church extension, James Meehem, president; C. C. Boyle, vice-president; William Feldon, secretary; Hunter, treasurer; J. B. Uber and H. Samson, presiding elders.

Triers of Appeals—T. H. Wilkinson, W. T. Conner, W. Lynch, N. Luccock, S. W. MacCurdy, H. C. Beach, C. P. Leonard.

Committee on ordination of local deacons—E. S. White, W. F. Hunter, J. G. Gogley, W. C. Davis, A. J. Ashe.

Board of Church Location:

Allegheny District—C. C. Holmes, M. J. Sleppy, A. Bash, J. W. F. White, J. F. Dravo, A. G. Williams.

Blairsville District—N. G. Miller, M. M. Sweeny, W. P. Turner, Paul Graff, J. J. Wirsing, S. Riddington.

McKeesport District—J. W. Miles, E. J. Knox, T. F. Pershing, W. Ostin, C. R. Stuckslager, J. Secrist.

Pittsburg District—J. F. Murray, J. W. McIntyre, R. C. Wolf, L. T. Yoder, R. B. Ward, W. E. McFall.

Washington District—J. Conner, J. B. Taylor, W. R. Moore, W. Underwood, J. H. Duval, D. M. Anderson.

Board of Church Deaconesses—Mrs. J. D. Weeks, Mrs. D. Hazlett, Mrs. B. M. Sutch, Mrs. Kate Cunningham, Mrs. P. C. Knox, Mrs. Highland, T. H. Wilkinson, presiding elders of Pittsburg and Allegheny districts.

Resolutions of appreciation of the presidency of Bishop Merrill, and expressing the pleasure the conference to receive him at any future time, were offered by T. N. Boyle and adopted by a rising vote.

The committees of examination for next year was appointed, and D. L. Johnson was appointed to express the sympathy of the conference for H. D. Free in his affliction.

The list of the appointments were read as follows:

The M. E. Appointments.

Allegheny District—A. L. Petty, presiding elder; Allegheny, Arch street, A. Bash; Buena Vista street, E. G. Lougrey; California avenue, C. M. Miller; Calvary church, G. W. Izer; Linden avenue, W. S. Locke; North avenue, E. M. Wood, one to be supplied; Perry, E. H. Hill; Robinson, Simpson, E. Williams; Union, M. J. Sleppy; Aspinwall, W. Lipper; Baden, G. W. Johnson; Beaver, C. A. Holmes; Beaver Falls, G. W. Terbush; Bellevue, D. L. Johnson; Brookville, C. Brown; Brush Creek, J. W. Otterman; Butler, A. C. Johnson; Craigsville, C. W. Hoover; Ekastown, J. J. Davis; Emsworth, L. McGuire; Enon Valley, J. A. Miller, supply; Evans City, J. K. Howe; Evansburg, Frank Prosser; Freeport, S. Keesler; Glenfield, J. A. Danks; Glenshaw and Allison, J. R. Bly, supply; Harmony and Elwood City, F. B. Cutler, supply; Hoboken circuit, J. Hodgson; Homewood and Clinton, D. M. Hollister; Jane, D. J. Davis; Millvale, George Orbin; Natrona, J. A. Younkins; New Brighton, J. B. Risk; Prospect, F. A. Richards; Rochester, W. C. Weaver; Sewickley and Manchester, Sewickley, H. L. Chapman; Springdale, N. B. Tannehill; Tarentum, J. A. Ballentyne; Union Centenary, M. D. Lichliter; West Bridgewater, W. S. Cummings.

A. L. Long, professor in Robert college, Constantinople.

G. L. C. Richardson, superintendent of city missions, Allegheny.

C. L. Smith, professor in Pittsburg female college.

Blairsville District—R. T. Miller, presiding elder; Apollo, W. G. Miller; Armagh, W. B. Bergen, supply; Blairsville, H. V. Givler; Bolivar, W. P. Varner; Cokeville, J. B. W. Hazleton; Conemaugh, A. L. Hutchison; Coopersdale, S. M. Mackey; Dayton, J. M. Pascoe; Derry Station, George S. Holmes; Ebensburg and Belsano, Joel Hunt, supply; Elderton, R. B. Carroll, supply; Fort Clty, H. J. Hickman; Galitzin, T. G. Wineman, supply; Greensburg, W. T. Conner; Greensburg circuit, J. McGuire, supply; Indiana, M. M. Sweeney; Homer City, J. E. Kidney; Irwin, C. L. E. Cartwright; Jeannette, H. J. Giles; Johnstown, B. R. Wilburn; Kittanning, A. J. Ash; Latrobe, W. P. Turner; Latrobe circuit, R. S. Pryor, supply; Leechburg, T. Patterson; Livermore, C. C. Emerson; Mahoning, Alfred Turner, supply; Manor, S. B. Larcity; Marion Center, G. H. Huffman; McMasters, L. R. Beacom; Mechanicsburg, J. M. Cogley; Murrellville, D. N. Stafford; Moxham, A. J. Cook; Murrysville, F. T. Coyle, supply; New Florence, M. M. Hildebrand; New Kensington, A. E. Husted; Pitcairn, W. H. McBride; Plumville, G. M. Allshouse; Rural Valley, D. J. Frum, supply; Saltsburg, A. H. Acken; Sardio, J. C. High; Wilmerding, W. W. Hall.

McKeesport District—T. H. Woodring, presiding elder; Addison, L. S. Wilkinson; Bellevernon, L. R. Jones, Beulah Park; W. H. Kirkland, supply; Blackburn, S. E. Rodkey; Braddock, J. W. Miles; Brownsville, First church, A. S. Hunter; Second church, W. C. Davis; Circleville, S. W. McCorkle; Coke mission, S. W. Davis; Confluence and Ohiopyle, J. S. Duxbury; Connellsville, T. F. Pershing; Dawson, J. T. Steffy; Dravo, R. I. McKee; Elizabeth, G. T. Reynolds; Lafayette City, J. E. Inskeep; Jacobs Creek, L. S. Peterson; Ligonier, W. F. Hunter; McKeesport, Coursin street, D. Flanigan; First church, E. J. Knox; Sixth avenue, O. A. Emerson; Meyersdale, W. R. Moore; Mt. Lebanon, C. L. Bollinger; Mt. Pleasant, W. Lynch; Perryopolis, J. W. Carey; Pleasant Unity, J. H. Lancaster, supply; Redstone, W. W. Youngson; Reynoldton, James Law; Rostraver, W. Medley; Scottdale, H. C. Beacom; Shady Park, R. L. Miller; Smithfield, G. M. Kelly; Smithton, J. T. Eastburn, supply; Somerset, G. B. Coyle, supply; Stahlstown, J. M. Munden; Stoystown, J. N. Bracken, supply; Swissvale and Port Perry, J. B. Gray; Uniontown, T. N. Boyle; Ursina, R. M. Tourles; West Newton, T. N. Eaton; H. D. Whitfield; W. C. Swearer, left without appointment at school.

The Pittsburg district—B. F. Beazell, presiding elder; Crafton, M. A. Rigg; McKees Rocks, A. P. Leonard; Oakmont, J. J. McIlyar; Sheriden, A. M. Doak; Verona, J. E. Wright; Wilkinsburg, J. Mechem.

Pittsburg Ministers.

Pittsburg—Ames, J. F. Murray; Bingham street, S. S. White; Brown chapel, J. W. Kessler; Butler street, A. H. Lucas; Centenary, J. A. Miller; Christ church, D. Dorchester, Jr.; Denny, R. S. Ross; Duquesne Heights, J. E. Williams; Emory, T. Leak; Fifth avenue, J. W. McIntyre; Friendship park, A. H. Braden; Homewood avenue, R. C. Wolf; Hamilton avenue, C. H. Miller; Liberty street and city mission, N. L. Brown; Lincoln avenue, P. Long; McCandless avenue, W. H. Roderbaugh; Mt. Washington, O. H. P. Graham; Oakland church, G. C. Jones; Smithfield street, N. Luccock; Trinity, Z. M. Silbaugh; Walton, N. Perry; Washington avenue, C. W. Miller; Wesley church, J. F. Hays; West End, S. T. Mitchell; C. W. Smith, editor of "Christian Advocate;" J. Horner, agent of book concern.

Washington District—J. F. Core, presiding elder; Bansville, G. A. Weis; Beallsville, S. W. MacCurdy; Bentleysville, J. C. Burnworth; Bridgeville, C. McCaslin; California, G. D. Crissmen; Canonsburg, A. R. Beer, Carmichael, S. P. Douglass, supply; Carnegie, J. M. Taylor; Charleroi, W. G. Mead; Claysville, O. J. Watson; Coal Center, S. H. Flinn; Coraopolis, W. T. Robinson; Duquesne, G. G. Cogley; Girard, J. M. Hiller, supply; Florence, W. J. Barron; Franklin, E. W. Marlatt, supply; Georgetown, E. H. Greenlee; Greensboro, E. L. Nicholson. Homestead—Fourth avenue, W. D. Slease; Twenty-second avenue, T. Thomas; Hillsboro, J. W. Jennings, supply; Independence, to be supplied; Lucyville; W. E. E. Barcus; Millsboro, to be supplied; Monaca, G. E. Cable; Monongahela, John Conner; Mount Morris, Harry Household; New Cumberland, to be supplied; Nineveh, A. Smith; Noblestown, A. H. Davies; Swartz, C. J. Feltt, supply; Venitia, A. D. Hunter; Washington, First church, J. F. Mountain; Washington, to be supplied; Wellsburg, D. H. McKee; West Elizabeth, P. C. Brooks; West Columbia and Jefferson, to be supplied.

GENERAL MAHONE DYING.

Stricken With Paralysis at a Hotel in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Ex-Senator Mahone suffered a stroke of paralysis at an early hour this morning at his room at Chamberlin's hotel. His physicians, Drs. Wales and Baker, have been in consultation throughout the afternoon, and think his chances of recovery very doubtful. The relatives of the ex-senator have been summoned from Virginia by telegraph. The entire right side of the sufferer is paralyzed, including the right arm and leg. He is unable to speak, except a few inarticulate sounds. He has maintained consciousness, however, and seeks as best he can to assist those who are administering to his wants.

Up to 12 o'clock last night the general was in excellent health and spirits. At 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Long, manager of the hotel, went to the general's room to call him. He found that he had been vomiting, and was unable to speak. Dr. Wales was summoned, and found that the navy, and a long-time friend of General Mahone, was sent for, but could not be found, and Dr. Baker was called in. He at once pronounced it a case of paralysis. A dental surgeon was also summoned, finding no pain. By motions of his head and a few faint sounds, he made his desires known. Edmund Waddill, the senator's secretary, was with him, and at the senator's request notified the members of his family to come.

AN ALL STAR TICKET.

Hamilton County Democrats Give the Republicans a Chill.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—The Democratic county convention, in session here to-day, is the talk of the town. In the first place the convention was made solid with the respectable elements of the city by being held in old Pike Opera house, the meeting place of everything that is swell and highfoned in Cincinnati. The ensemble of the convention attracted the attention of every one, and those who saw it for the first time out upon what seemed to be a meeting of business men. The ticket is in keeping with it.

E. A. Ferguson, who heads the senatorial ticket, is the original father of the Cincinnati Southern railroad. He is a lawyer known in many states. E. H. Pendleton is a nephew of the great George H. Pendleton, a meritorious lawyer, attorney for the real estate exchange, a member of swell social clubs in the city and a man of great promise. Julius Dexter is known in all financial circles here and is just a master on money questions. He is a trustee of the sinking fund board, he manages his own fine estate and also the Longworth estate, the largest in Ohio. Mr. Herrman is a large manufacturer. It is a ticket to attract the attention of all. Never before was so superb a ticket offered. The Republicans are alarmed.

THE SEASON'S FIRST SNOW.

Slight Falls at Philadelphia, Altoona and Uniontown.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 30.—Snow fell in the mining districts early this morning, accompanied by almost freezing weather.

ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 30.—There was a slight fall of snow here to-day.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Sept. 30.—There was a slight fall of snow to-day. Last night the temperature fell below freezing.

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 30.—At 11 o'clock last night, following a heavy rain, a snow squall passed over the city.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Between midnight and o'clock this morning there was a slight fall of snow in this city for half an hour. At daybreak there was a heavy frost. The lowest temperature was 46 at 6 a. m., and the maximum, at 8 p. m., 58.

thinness

The diseases of thinness are scrofula in children, consumption in grown people, poverty of blood in either. They thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them. Everybody knows cod-liver oil makes the healthiest fat.

In Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil the taste is hidden, the oil is digested, it is ready to make fat.

When you ask for Scott's Emulsion and your druggist gives you a package in a salmon-colored wrapper with the picture of the man and fish on it—you can trust that man!

50 cents and $1.00

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

GRETNA GREEN AND ITS LORE.

THE ROMANTIC VILLAGE OWES ITS FAME SIMPLY TO ITS SITUATION.

HOW THE J'ININ' WAS DONE.

Ceremony Was Not Necessary, but a Simple One Was Used.

KILLED BY MODERN METHODS.

Gretna Green simply owes its celebrity to its position, the "Pall Mall Magazine" declares. By the Scotch law a couple who declare themselves husband and wife in the presence of two witnesses are legally married.

Similar irregular marriages were solemnized in England up till 1753, when Lord Hardwicke's act put an end to them, and forced young couples anxious to avoid parental authority to fly across the border. Gretna Green was the first place in the northern kingdom reached by fugitives from the south.

The services of anything in the shape of a parson were, of course, quite unnecessary; but strangers arriving suddenly in an unknown district often found it difficult to secure witnesses, till an inhabitant of Gretna Green conceived the lucky notion of starting a kind of matrimonial office, where all facilities could be found—of course, on payment of a certain fee.

Some mention Scott as the originator of this happy idea; others claim the honor for an old soldier called Gordon; but it is certain that the profession only began to flourish when it was adopted by Joseph Paisley, who first lived in Gretna Green, opposite the church, and afterward removed to Springfield. He was originally a tobacconist and smuggler, and seems himself to have greatly patronized the latter trade, for he regularly drank two bottles of brandy daily up to his death in 1818.

As no qualifications were required for the marrying business he had many imitators.

His most formidable rival, David Lang, set up at Springfield in 1792, after a career of much adventure. He was a native of Gretna, but went in early youth to Lancashire as a draper and peddler, and was there kidneped by the press gang and forced to serve in the navy.

The ship in which he sailed was boarded and taken by Paul Jones, the pirate, but Lang managed to escape, and returned to his native place. Elliot, a stage coach driver, married Paisley's granddaughter, and thus succeeded to that branch of the profession; and Simon Lang, a weaver, followed his father, David, and, was in turn replaced by his son, the local postman, who still does what little work in the marrying line is to be had in these degenerate days.

John Murray, at the Sark toll-bar, on the Scotch side of the boundary line, was always ready to unite couples who were in a great hurry, and, with a keen eye to business, he after pressed them to put up at the neighboring hotel, which he had especially built for their accommodation.

Toward the middle of this century the most aristocratic weddings took place at Gretna hall, the old mansion house on the Gretna estate, which was bought and turned into an inn by Linton, an ex-valet of Netherby, and at which he himself officiated as landlord and parson. Besides these celebrities, there were many persons of less note quite ready to proffer their aid to anybody in need of it.

Though no ceremony was required, the Gretna priests generally found that the conscience of their clients were soothed by a short service, and frequently read over them a fairly correctly rambling rigmarole of the Church of England. Sometimes, however, matters were performed in a very primitive manner.

Thomas Blythe, who lived at Springfield toward the middle of this century, and did a small trade in what he called the "joining line," was one of the witnesses at a court of probate case, and thus described the solemnization of matrimony as conducted by him:

"I first asked if they were single persons. They said they were.

"I then asked the man: 'Do you take this woman for you wife?' He said: 'Yes.'

"I then said to the woman: 'Do you take this man for your lawful husband?' She said: 'Yes.'

"I then said: 'Put on the ring.' The ring was put on.

"I then said: 'The thing is done; the marriage is complete.'"

Marriage lines were generally given to the woman. In the halcyon days of Gretna, about 300 marriages were celebrated yearly. The fees demanded varied greatly—from 10s to 100 guineas—as most of the Gretna parsons followed the principles frankly avowed by Linton, when he explained that "he cut his cloth to suit his customers."

Many illustrious names appear in the Gretna registers. Lord Cochrane and Lord Deerhurst, the eldest son of the Earl of Coventry, both made what was known as an "o'er the march" wedding. Lord Burghersh, afterward tenth Earl of Westmoreland, eloped with Miss Child, the daughter of a wealthy banker, in 1782; and the grand child of this couple, Lady Adela Villiers, carried on the family tradition and escaped to Gretna with Captain Ibbetsen in 1845.

Great excitement was caused by the sudden flight of Lady Florence Paget, who, while engaged to Mr. Chaplin, was married to Lord Hastings at the Sark toll-bar.

David Lang's greatest exploit was the "joining" of Lord Erskine to Miss Sarah Hunk, on which occasion the lord chancellor of England made his way to Gretna disguised as an old woman, and was married in that garb.

The name of a Bourbon prince of Naples also appears.

Lord Brougham's act of 1856 and the introduction of the telegraph were more than Gretna Green could survive. Now Gretna Green is only a commonplace village. Even the registers have been removed except those begun by Simon Lang and continued by his son and grandson, which may still be seen in William Lang's cottage at Springfield.

Murray's books were taken to Carlisle by one of his descendants, and perished in the flames which consumed her cottage; but those kept by Paisley and Elliot are still in existence, and were recently in the possession of Mrs. Johnstone at Atterly, in Cumberland.

Mrs. Armstrong, who lives at Dornock, about 10 miles from Gretna Green, has inherited Linton's registers. They are bound in red morocco, are regarded with great veneration, and have frequently been taken to London and solemnly opened in court to decide an important lawsuit.

SUCH A PRETTY BOY.

A Blunder That Greatly Embarrassed the Empress Eugenie.

An amusing incident occurred while the pages were rehearsing the part they had to play in these festivities. They were chosen from among the diminutive grooms in the emperor's stables, and when the costume was ready a pretty boy, who seemed about 12 years of age, was brought to the empress for her examination and approval. The dress pleased her, and she turned the boy round to inspect him fully, setting his velvet cap jauntily on his curls, which she arranged to her satisfaction, adjusting his ruff, etc. Then, kindly patting his cheek, she inquired:

"How old are you, my little friend?"

"Twenty, madame."

The scream of dismay which followed, and the amusement of the bystanders, may be imagined.—"The Second Empire," in September "Century."

COTTOLENE. COTTOLENE.

Scrambled Eggs

Take a small quantity of Cottolene and a little cream; warm in a frying pan. Break 6 eggs in it and stir until slightly cooked. Serve hot.

Use not more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you would butter and be sure that you do not overheat it before dropping in the eggs. This is always essential in cooking with Cottolene.

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in tins with trade marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Seventh Ave. and Liberty St., Pittsburg.

MAY VOTE FOR SEVEN.

An Opinion on the Candidacy of Superior Court Judges.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 1.—Lawyer M. E. Olmstead, of this city, an authority on constitutional questions, has announced his opinion of the law under which superior court judges will be voted for. He claims that notwithstanding the provisions of the act of 1895, limiting the number of judicial candidates to be voted for to six, a ballot, containing votes for seven candidates cannot legally be thrown out. After quoting the state constitution, he contends that with the exception of candidates for supreme judge, county commissioners and county auditors the state constitution contains no limitation upon the right of each qualified voter to express his choice of persons for as many offices as there are to be filled, which right is broadly conferred in section 1 of article 8 of the constitution.

Mr. Olmstead also contends that the act establishing the new superior court attempts to limit the right of voting, "which limitation," he says, "is in derogation of the voter's constitutional right and privilege. His right 'to vote at all elections' is incomplete if he may not vote for as many offices as are to be filled, or for as many persons as are to be elected. The legislature has no more authority to limit the voter's constitutional right to participate in the election of all the superior court judges to be chosen, than it has to declare that where two common pleas judges are to be elected at the same time, or two or three or four representatives are to be chosen in the same city or county, no elector shall vote for more than one."

It is understood Chairmen Wright and Quay will confer on this matter, and it is likely a decision by the courts will be insisted upon.

ATLANTA WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Formal Opening of the Edifice at the Exposition.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 30.—The exercises attending the formal opening of the woman's building at the exposition began at 2 o'clock to-day with an address by Miss Harding, chairman of the woman's auxiliary of the Pennsylvania state commission, in behalf of Miss Elise Mercur, the architect. She was followed by Mrs. C. C. Peters, chairman of the building committee, who presented the completed building with its exhibits to Mrs. Jos. Thompson, president of the woman's board. Mrs. Thompson, in behalf of the board, accepted the building in an appropriate address. Joan Temple Graves was the orator of the day.

An Offset by the Pope.

ROME, Sept. 30.—The pope held a brilliant reception Sunday as an offset to the national fetes in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome. In his speech the pope declared that it was impossible to speak of a reconciliation with Italy until all the rights of the church had been restored.

Frosts Did Much Damage.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 30.—Heavy frost occurred last night all over Kentucky and portions of Tennessee. At some points ice a quarter of an inch thick formed. Late corn and tobacco were ruined. There was also severe frost and ice in Iowa and Kansas.

Coxey's Challenge to Campbell.

MASSILLON, O., Oct. 1.—J. S. Coxey and ex-Gov. Campbell are both announced for speeches in Zanesville on Oct. 12. To-night Coxey challenged Campbell to meet him in a joint debate